Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1826. No. 1861.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
In the Bombay Dock Yard
On Tuesday the 7th Instant,
AT 11 o'CLOCK,

THE Hull of the Hon'ble Company's late Cruizer PRINCE OF WALES, as she now lies in the middle old Dock, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Boats, &c. &c. a general list of which may be seen at the Office of the MARINE STOREKEEPER.

Terms of Sale—a deposit of 10 per Cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchaser and good security given for the payment of the remainder within 30 days after the date of Sale. The Vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the period of Sale: and to be removed from the Dock on or before the second day of the following Springs, otherwise the purchaser will incur the usual charge of Dock hire f r any number of days she may afterwards remain.

By Order of the
Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
February 1st, 1826.

જા ફે [redacted] ખ ખ ર*

તારીખ [redacted] ફેબરવા
રી•મહીનાની•મગ[redacted]રને• દીને
બપોરનાં• ૧૧ ક્લાકને• અમ
લે•શ્રી•મુમબ્બઇની•ગોદીમો•નામ
દાર• ક્રંમપની•ની• આગલી• ક્રરૂ
જર• નામે• પરીનશા• આવ • વેલ
શનું• ખોખું• તેહનાં• ડોલ• તથા•
શડો• તથા• આલાત• તથા• મછ
વાઓ•તથા•બીજો•શરવે• શામાં
ન•શ્રેયાં• ક્રમણે• જે પરમાણે• શ્રી
મુમબ્બઇ [redacted] ની•ગોદીમો

ઉલેલીછે• તેહવીજ• જાહેર•લીલાં
ઉ• ક્રરીને•વેચશે *

ફિ•ક્રરૂજરના• શઘલા•શાંમાં
નની•ટીપ•જેહને• જોવી•હોઈ•તે•
મરીન•ઇશટોર• ક્રીપરની• આગી
શમો•જાઇને•જુઈ*

વેચવાની•બોલી•ફિજે• જે•વે
ળી• ફિ•ક્રરૂજર•ખરીદ•ક્રરશે•તે•
પાશેથી•શેક્રડે•ટકા ૧૦ અમાં
નત•લેશે * અને• બાકીનાં• રૂપી
આ• ૩૦ દાહાડાની•અંદર•જ
રવાનો•મોતબર• જંમીન•લેશે*
અને•ફિ• ક્રરૂજરનું• જોખમ•વેચા
ણ•થાઈથી•ખરીદદારને•માંથે•રે
હશે * અને•આવતા•જુઆલમો•
ફિ•ક્રરૂજર• ગોદીમોથી•બાહેર•કા
ઢવી• અથવા•તેહને•બીજે•દીને•
અદવા•તેહની• આગમચ• ગોદી
મોથી•બાહેર• નહીં• કાઢશેતો•
ફિ•ક્રરૂજર•ખરીદક્રરનાર•પાશેથી•
શરેશતા• પરમાણે• જેટલાદાહા
ડા•રેહશે•તેટલા•દાહાડાનુ•ગોદી
નુ•ભાકું•લેશે*

શ્રી•મુરબ્બની•મરીનબોરડ
ની• આગીશ•

તા• ૧ લી•ફેબરવારી•૧૮૨૬

મરીનબોરડનાં•હોક્રમથી•જી
મશ•જે•રાબીનશંન•શક્રરતાર

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY LOTTERY
THE WELL KNOWN
House and Ground,
The Property of
Captain Mansfield,
SITUATED AT THE SUNGUM
POONAH,

A PLAN will be prepared immediately and forwarded to Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS, Bombay.

The Garden is plentifully supplied with water & contains upwards of a hundred Peach trees, and two hundred of the large Aurungabad Vine trees, many of the Aurungabad Orange trees and several hundreds of other Fruit trees &c.

The Buildings cost upwards of thirty five thousand Rs. without including the expense of the Garden which was very heavy, as most of the trees were brought nearly two hundred miles---the whole is in high order, and immediate possession will be given.

Thirty thousand Rupees, 300 Tickets at 100 Rs. a Ticket. To be drawn at Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 2d February,

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Glass and Earthenware, Plate, Books, &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.

Double & single branch Wall Shades, Plated Candlesticks, Gown Pieces, Handkerchiefs, Jewellery, and a variety of other articles. White and Blue Plates and White Ditto.

Meadows Street, 1st February 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
A BENGAL BUILT
BUGGY AND HARNESS,
AS GOOD AS NEW
PRICE Rs. 1100,
Meadows Street, 1st Feb. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 4th Inst. the following

A Case of Superfine Beaver Hats from Messrs. Williams and Whyte, New Bond Street, London; a Variety of Articles of Jewellery, Gold Breast Pins, Coral and Turquoise, Brooches, Rings of descriptions, Necklaces, Bracelets, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

A. F. De Conceiçaò

HAS for Sale on Commission a few second Hand French Classical and other Works consisting of Œures de Marschival 6 Vols, Œures de Montesquieu 7 Vols., Adventure de Robinson Crussœ 2 vols., Mirabaus System de Nature 2 vols., Richelet's Dictionarie in Lingue Frangaise 2 vols., Marmontels Billissare, Florian Estrelle Roman Pastoral, Œures de Helvetius 5 vols., Genie de Buffon, Le Cure de Wakefield, Pensees de Count de Oxenstein 2 Vols., Dunoger's Le Censeur Europeen 6 vols., De Lolme Constitution d'Angleterre, Chatubriands Les Martyrs 2 vols., Œures de Bernard, Œures de Boileau 2 vols. Ornamens de la Memoire, Lecons de Fenelon, Œures de Cardinal Berniss 2 vols., Rollen Historie Anciene and Moderne 13 vols., Buffon Historie Naturalle and Generalle 38 vols. Voltaire's Tragedie 5 vols. 4to Plates, French and English Dictionaries by Boyer and Nuryent, French and Portuguese ditto, Chambaud's French Exercises and key to ditto, Model of Letters by Prony, Le Guide de la Conversations Anglaise, Historie de Homes Atlantes 3 vols., 46 French Comedies and Tragedies stitched, Alfiere's Tragedies in Italian Language 7 vols., Antoninis Italian, French and Latin Dictionary 2 vols. 4to, La Diana Enamorada, Petroni Arbitron Satrican, &c.

Bake House Lane No. 1,
Bombay, 1st February 1826.

To be Sold

THE PROPERTY OF A

GENTLEMAN

RETURNING TO ENGLAND,

A STANHOPE PHAETON perfectly new with Patent Axle-trees, Shifting Seats, Hood, Lamps, and black Harness, also a pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses for the same—also a Lady's riding Horse very quiet, and a Gentleman's Saddle Horse.

The above are to be viewed at the Stables of Mr. CRAWFORD'S Bungalows on the Breach.

The Coachman has a paper stating the Terms.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

MR. McKINTOSH MINASSE begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen his Customers and Inhabitants generally of the Island of Bombay, that he has established a BAKERY opposite to the shop of Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's, & where he will thankfully receive such orders for supplying the various qualities of Bread, Pastry, Ship and Cabin Biscuit &c. as he may be favored with, which, he pledges himself, will be executed with the greatest attention, and of the very best description, at the shortest notice.

The above Articles may be had from the 1st of February next, at the following rate:

1st Sort Bread...13 oz at 48 reas,
2d Sort Ditto...13 oz at 40 do.
Brown Ditto....16 oz at 48 do.
Cakes, Muffins & Rolls, 6½ oz. at 24 do
Fine Flour & Rolong at 88 reas per seer

N. B. The price of pastry, &c. may be had on application at the Bakery.

Bombay, 1st February 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER PRINSEP in the business formerly carried on under the Firm of PRINSEP AND CO. having ceased this day, the same will hereafter be conducted by Mr. THOMAS F. RANKEN and Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS the late partner of Mr. PRINSEP, under the firm of RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay. 1st February 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX.....	Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....		850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....		20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....		22
Ditto in Pints.....		12
Port ditto.....		11
Ditto in bottles.....		20
Claret ditto.....		45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....		20
Cherry Brandy.....		26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts..Rs.		700
Ditto in bottle.....		20
Barsac.....		20
Vin de Grave.....		15
Serceal in Q. Casks.....		300
Ditto in Pints per Dozen.....		20

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....		60
Pink.....		65

Bombay, 1st February 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER, and Co. of Calcutta will continue drawing on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL, and Co. of London until further notice.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 18[illegible]

For Freight and Passage,

TO LONDON DIRECT,

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

William Heathorn,

COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has very good accommodations for Passengers, and may be expected here from Calcutta in all this month. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and CO. at Rupees 120 each.

Tickets drawn the First and Second days' drawing, and as such Prices of Sa. Rs. 100 each received in part Payment at Rs. 100.

The 3rd day's drawing is to take place on the 28th Instant.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE FINE NEW BRIG

CATHERINE,

300 TONS BURTHEN,

John Porter,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Greenock direct on the 20th February, and has good accommodations for passengers.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and Co.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN WILLIAM MURRAY late a Lieutenant of His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons on their Bombay Establishment deceased be granted to Miss JANET ELIZABETH MURRAY the Sister of the said Deceased. All persons Concerned therein are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated the 31st January, 1826.

BROWNE,
Proctor.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1826. No. 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH JANUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 29 of 1826.---The Honorable the Court of Directors, having notified the receipt into their Treasury in London of the amount of unclaimed Prize money due to their European and Native Troops for the Capture of French property in Egypt.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that all parties having claims to the above Prize money, shall submit the same through the prescribed channels for examination and adjustment to the Prize Committee, of which the Deputy Military Accountant is President, and the Paymaster at the several stations of the Army are hereby authorized to discharge the amount of all such abstracts as are duly certified to have been passed by the Committee.

Agreeably with the Tenor of the acts 1st and 2d of Geo. the 3rd Cap. 61 claims may be preferred during the period therein mention ed (six years) for the above Prize money, after the expiration of which no claims will be received.

EGYPT.

TABLE shewing the proportion due to each rank on the 4th and final distribution.

RANK.	Total of each, Amount due. £.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Majors.....	34	2	4	34	2	4
Captains.....	5	11	6	5	11	6
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, Subedar and Syrangs.....	2	11	1	2	11	1
Jemedars, Havildars, Serjeants, and Park Serjeant.....	1	3	4	1	3	4
Naiques, 1st Tindals, 2d Tindals, Corporals, Gunners, Matrosses, Drummers, Fifers, Rank and File, Privates, Sepoys, and Puckalys...	0	3	11½	0	3	11½

The following are the names of the European claimants.

Artillery.

Captain	George Powell,	....	£5	11 6
Lieutenant	William Smith,	....	2	11 1
"	Charles Jon Bond	....	2	11 1
"	George Elphinstone,	....	2	11 1
"	William L. Carpenter,	..	2	11 1
"	Thomas Morse,	.....	2	11 1
Serjeant	William Greenswell,	.....	1	3 4
"	Don Hoiguard,	....	1	3 4
Park "	Charles Fillman,	....	1	3 4
"	James Frogbrook	....	1	3 4
"	William Young,	....	1	3 4
"	John Hughes,	....	1	3 4
"	Thomas Hussey,	....	1	3 4
Corporal	Gaspar Buckold,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Draper,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Davis,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Denton,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Delancy,	....	0	3 11½
"	Michl. Dixon,	....	0	3 11½
"	James Dougherty.	....	0	3 11½
"	John Desmond,	....	0	3 11½
"	Benj. Davis,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Doyle,	....	0	3 11½
"	Joseph Kinsay,	....	0	3 11½
"	Robert Marshall,	....	0	3 11½
"	William Woodroof,	..	0	3 11½
"	William Wood,	....	0	3 11½
Gunner	Robert Bell, ..	....	0	3 11½
"	Charles Barnett,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Crouch,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Empringham,		0	3 11½
"	John Johnstone,	....	0	3 11½
"	Christ. McDonald,	..	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Noble,	....	0	3 11½
"	Ed. Shoreland,	....	0	3 11½
"	Horron Thomas,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Wiltshire,	....	0	3 11½
"	James Yeates,	....	0	3 11½
Matross	William Alcock,	....	0	3 11½
"	Alexander Allen,	....	0	3 11½
"	Luke Allen,	....	0	3 11½
"	Pat. Barret,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Ballie,	.....	0	3 11½
"	James Burnes,	....	0	3 11½
"	Patrick Butler,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Brannon,	....	0	3 11½
"	Critchall..	....	0	3 11½
"	James Canby,	....	0	3 11½
"	William Cox,	....	0	3 11½
"	Edward Cotton,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Carrol,	....	0	3 11½
"	Lawrence Carrol,	....	0	3 11½
"	Patric Curry,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Conolly,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Cummins,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Cannon,	....	0	3 11½
"	Richard Castello,	....	0	3 11½
"	Miles Caslan,	....	0	3 11½
"	L. Donnolly,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Edwards,	....	0	3 11½
"	Richard Evans,	....	0	0 11½
"	Fras. Flinn,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Foulweather,	....	0	3 11½
"	Charles Garvin,	....	0	3 11½
"	Hendnic Garpar,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Grace,	....	0	3 11½
"	Hy. Houlding,	....	0	3 11½
"	Charles Hendon,	....	0	3 11½
"	James Hickey, ..	....	0	3 11½
"	James Hoppinshaw,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Hassman,	....	0	3 11½
"	James Hamilton,	..	0	3 11½
"	John Holmes, ...		0	3 11½
"	James Hart,	...	0	3 11½
"	John Joseph Holmes,	..	0	3 11½
"	James Hughes,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Harran,	.. ..	0	3 11½
"	John Harrangan,	....	0	3 11½
"	Rd. Jackson,	.... ..	0	3 11½
"	William Jordan,	..	0	3 11½
"	John Jackey,	....	0	3 11½
"	Alexander Jameson,	..	0	3 11½
"	John Henery,	.....	0	2 11½
"	Andm. Kenney,	....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Knox,	....	0	3 11½
"	Fra. Leopold,	....	0	3 11½
"	John Littlewood,	....	0	3 11½
Matross,	Mich. Laler,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Patrick Molly	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Martin,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Adam Neagle,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Tanie Neale,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas O'Brian,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Corn Phillips,	.....	0	3 11½
"	William Pickering,	...	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Prince,	.....	0	3 11½
"	James Roberts,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Robert Reed,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Rashley or Baskley		0	3 11½
"	Michael Roach,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Patrick Reyley,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John George Sink,	....	0	3 11½
"	Daniel Sullivan,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Stephen Stephens,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Low Snabb,	.....	0	3 11½
"	William Sawyer,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Sullivan,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Oliver Sinnott,	.....	0	3 11½
"	William Sharp,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Shidwick,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Scully,	.....	0	3 11½
"	James Tutt,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Archibald Turner,	.....	0	3 11½
"	George Vamplow,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Johon Walsh,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Matthew Witton,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Watson,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Georg Wheedle,	.....	0	3 11½
Private,	James Mc. Namara,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Morris,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Murphy,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Patrick Murphy,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Hugh Mc. Caslin,	.....	0	3 11½
"	John Mc. Donald,	.....	0	3 11½
"	William Mc. Ginnis,	...	0	3 11½
"	John Murphy,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Samuel Wales,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Joseph White,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Watkins,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Wrighton,	.....	0	3 11½
Private	Joseph Wilson,	.....	0	3 11½
"	Thomas Walsh,	.....	0	3 11½
Fifer,	Aug. Jackem, ...——.....		0	3 11½

2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Major	George Holmes,	.....	34	2 4
Captain	Thomas C. Harris,	....	5	11 8
"	Dens. Maloney,	.... ..	5	11 8
Lieutenant	A. B. Bacon,	.... ..	2	11 1
"	Alexander Forsyth,	.... ..	2	11 1
"	Edward Frederick,	.. ..	2	11 1
"	George Grant,	....	2	11 1
"	Randal Cadman,	.. ....	2	11 1
"	W. P. Tucker,	.. ....	2	11 1
"	Robert Montgomery,	....	2	11 1
"	Henry Cruso,	.. ....	2	11 1
"	George Midford,	.. ....	2	11 1
"	Edward Tandy,	.. ....	2	11 1
Assist. Surgeon	John R. Henderson,	..	2	11 1
Serjeant	Lewis Collett,	.... ..	1	3 4
"	Charles Daly,	.... ..	1	3 4

7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Lieutenant	Henry Starling,	....	2	11 1
"	George Warkucker,	....	2	11 1
"	Edward Shuldham,	....	2	11 1
"	John Mayne, ..	....	2	11 1
"	E. C. Lovel, ..	....	2	11 1

1st Battalion 7th Regiment Bombay N. 1.

Captain	George Lewellin, ..	....	5	11 6
Lieutenant	Thomas Stiffe, ..	....	2	11 1
"	Rodulphus Shaw, ..	....	2	11 1
"	Edward Kenny, ..	....	2	11 1

"	Peter Delamotte,..	....	2 11	1
"	C. Armstrong,...	....	2 11	1
"	John Godfrey,..	....	2 11	1
Assistant Surgeon	Jones Grisdah,	....	2 11	1
Serjeant	David Deadman,	.... ..	1 3	4

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1826.

No. 30 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon G. H. Davis to the charge of the Lunatic Asylum until the arrival of Mr. Howison.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1826.

No. 31 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council finds it necessary to explain that the artificers employed in the several branches of the Military Department are not to be considered entitled to be admitted to the benefit of the Pension Establishment, except in cases of a special nature, when it will be necessary that the grounds of the claim be fully stated and the case be supported by authenticated certificates.

No 32 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to transfer Acting Assistant Surgeon on Morrison from the Honorable Company's Cruizer Amherst to the Honorable Company's Cruizer Elphinstone.

No. 33 of 1826.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilson, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Command the Baroda Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy in Command of the Surat division of the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant J. F. Dyson of the 18th Regiment N. I. to Command the Malwa Field Force. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant J. P. Dunbar of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry to Command the subsidized Troops in Cutch. These appointments are dependent on the like contigency.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant W. Turner of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry to Command in Candiesh.

No. 34 of 1826.—Surgeon F. Trash is appointed to the Medical duties of the European General Hospital at the Presidency vice Kemball promoted. Date of Rank 11th January 1826.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1826.

No. 35 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following extract from the Honorable Court's letter in the Military Department dated the 7th June 1825.

Par. 2 " In consequence of the numerious applications which have been preferred to us by our servants on leave of absence in this country for advances of Money on loan, We think it proper to recal your attention to our orders in the Military Department of the 16th December 1807. Upon this subject those orders declared a determination not to make any pecuniary advances to Officers at home beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service, and you were required to publish them in General Orders to the Army, but as a resolution of this description in Order to be generally known to a Body which is continually receiving an accession of new Members should be occasionally republished, and being fully persuaded that a strict observance of this resolution will prevent much trouble and inconvenience besides loss to the Company, we direct that the Order above adverted to be in future circulated for the information of the Army in the month of January in every year, and we shall take the necessary steps for reminding Officers who may arrive in England or on furlough of our determination upon the subject in question.

Bombay Castle, 23d January 1826.

No. 36 of 1826.—Captain C. B. James of the 31st Regiment N. I. having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders his Appointment to the Office of Military Paymaster at the Presidency in succession to Lieut. Colonel Kinnersly appointed Acting Paymaster as per General Orders dated 4th April 1825 No. 121.

Captain James will assume charge of the Department.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1826.

No. 37 of 1826.—The following Orders are Confirmed.

An Order by the Officer Commanding the Field Force in the Doob dated the 13th Ultimo directing that the Artillery of the Force be Brigaded under the Command of Captain White of the Bombay Horse Artillery as Senior Officer, and appointing Lieutenant N. Lechmere Bombay Horse Artillery to be Major of Brigade.

An Order by the same Officer dated the 31st Ultimo appointing Lieutenant Crozier of the 1st Bombay European Regiment Quarter Master of Brigade to the 1st Infantry Brigade from the 11th day of that month.

An Order by the Officer Commanding in Candiesh dated Maligaum the 31st ultimo directing Lieutenant Woodburn of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry to perform the duties of Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 11th Regiment N. I. during the absence of the Interpreter and Quarter Master Lieutenant McDonell to Sea on Sick Certificate.

No. 38 of 1826.—Captain G. J. C. Paul of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry is allowed to proceed to Bangalore on furlough on his private affairs for a period of four months from the date of his departure.

No. 39 of 1826.—Major Thomas Morgan of the 7th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on his private affairs for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 40 of 1826,---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize an increase to the number of Apprentices attached to the Medical Department from thirty two to thirty seven.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE,

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1826.

His Burman Majesty has at last consented, to purchase repose, with a Crore of Rupees and a portion of territory, the value of which, as an appendage to our present extensive dominions, has been doubted by many;—" much may be said on both sides"—at all events, we heartily congratulate our troops, on the prospect of returning from a country, where another year's campaign must have proved fatal to thousands. And we should extend our congratulations, on the additional prospect of a general peace, which must shortly reign throughout India, but scarcely know to whom it will be acceptable;—certainly not to soldiers; nor perhaps to ship-owners; and it is much to be questioned if *Editors* have not a sly regard for Bellona, notwithstanding their pretended adoration of the olive branch.

We have been obliged with the following account, of our proceedings at Bhurtpore; differing somewhat from those formerly published, which induced us long since to expect intelligence of the final issue.

Bhurtpoor, 5th January 1826.

" Our batteries opened on the 24th ultimo, the first parallel being at 6 or 800 yards distance; from which, two approaches were run out, and breaching batteries opened at their ends a few days after, at the distance of 300 yards —that on the left, on a prolongation of the North wall, and that on the right, on a prolongation of the East: both of which they served to enfilade. These were united by a parallel, which was afterwards extended to the right and left, where other batteries have since been formed, and armed with Guns and Mortars. We are breaching on two points—two batteries bearing on a curtain near the N. E. Angle—and a battery to the left, on a curtain, in rather a formidable position, between two bastions: considerable impression is made on both, and the breaches should be practicable in three days more—We have possession of a part of the ditch in front of the right batteries, and the counterscarp is mined ready to be blown into it—we are also to employ our miners at the bottom of the bastions, and cross the ditch, perhaps by a Gallery running under it—but this the Engineers keep secret. There is to be no mine for the left attack, where we have not yet possession of the ditch. There is little or no water in it, & it is by no means formidable. The walls were originally dug out of it, and the rains of many years have cut the counterscarp like the rough side of a ravine, down which one might almost ride."

" There are various opinions about the strength of the place, and the resistance the Garrison is likely to make, I think we shall carry the breaches at once. —They may be well defended, and the Enemy may perhaps behave well inside, but their want of enterprise and their general bad conduct gives but little promise of it.—The Army is in excellent spirits, and all hands act with energy —The greatest means we have yet brought against the place, are about 40 breaching Guns, and as many Mor-

tars; neither the one nor the other have made the impression expected, for the walls are tough, and the magazines apparantly deep. We shall however do the thing handsomely. The inner fort, which is the strongest, we may consider our own, after we have possession of the outer Gates."

"Our loss is extraordinarily small, one officer killed—two or three wounded, and perhaps fifty or sixty men."

Since receiving the above, we have heard that on the 8th, some of our miners, after finishing six or eight chambers, fell into a countermine filled with people, from which they with some difficulty retreated. One of the breaches was at that time completed, and the storming party named, but it was in contemplation to form another mine, previous to the attack. One of our Tumbrils had blown up, by which 9 men were killed.

It is said a party of Skinners horse, under the Cols. Son, had volunteered for the storm.

The French police was said to be perfect, but the people were wretched under it. The English were comparatively happy, but their police defective. This stain on the Quorum, has created a considerable spirit of emulation; and their worships in commission, have not exerted themselves in vain to remove *one* part of the contrast.—The wretch who dares to look at a cockfight or boxing match, bakes meat on the Sabath, or sells a tambling ball of worsted without a licence, has now but slender hopes of escaping the just vengeance of the law.—We hear of poor old women being sent to the house of correction, for vending bodkins and pincushions, and children caged for cutting hazel twigs to make bird-traps.—In Essex a clergyman and his son were fined, each twenty pounds, for looking at a pugilistic combat, and the two combatants thrown into prison. At Blackburn, a poor barber was fined, for shaving his brother on a Sunday; and the brother was also fined for being shaved!—Let not any man again speak disrespectfully of English police, but be careful to get shaved on Saturday night, before the clock strikes twelve.—Elderly Ladies with down on their chins, are still indulged with the use of tweezers or Burgundy-pitch plaster on Sundays.

From the active interest, which has long been evident, in the circulation of false accounts regarding the Greeks; we generally receive intelligence of their proceedings with suspicion, and communicate it with diffidence; but so many statements of Ibrahim Pacha's capture, have remained without contradiction, that we begin to have some little faith in them; and as the engagement of Lord Cochrane with the Greek Committee, cannot be a Mediterranean fabrication; we may place that circumstance, with still greater certainty, in the balance against Mahometan tyranny, which has long been on the decline, and must shortly close in Europe; unless supported by some powerful assistance, at present unforeseen.

The baneful effects of bigotry and misrule were, perhaps, never, more apparent than in the Tartar race. After extending their control over the better part of Asia, and their camps in Europe to the walls of Vienna, threatening Italy and subjugating the Moors in Africa; they have as rapidly sunk into insignificance and contempt. Naturally brave and enterprising, as they were, while habit improved the practice of war, which necessity had begun, religious hatred towards their enemies gave additional spirit to the desire of conquest: but though fanaticism may aid the progress of an army, it checks that of a nation, in every principle which can ensure its security; good Soldiers become bad citizens, and tyranny nursed by priestcraft ruins the state.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Major J. Snodgrass, Assistant Commissary Gen.
Lieut. Billamore, 1st Gr. Regt.
Lieut. R. Philipps M. Batt.
Ensign H. B. Campbell, 1st Gr. Rt.
Assist. Surgeon Henry Michie, 20th Regt.
Lieut. H. E. Kenny, Madras E.
Capt. Brough 2d or Queen's Royal.
Lieut. Col. J. Mayne, 2d Greur.
Lieut. Colonel Dunbar, 3d Light Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.---Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 6th Regt. Cavalry.
Major P. W. Pedler, N. A. H.
Capt. W. Hamilton, Madras Cavy.
Lieut T. Donnelly, 1st E. Rt.
Capt. W. D. Robertson, Supt. Bazar
Cornet G. Reeves, 3d Light Cavarly.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Jan. 26th, Brig Catherine, (Free Trader,) James Porter, Commander, from Greenock 27th Aug. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, spoke a Portuguese Brig from China 16th Inst. off Anjengo to this Port.

Passengers per Brig Catherine.—Lieut. H. E. Henry, 10th Regt. Madras N. I.

DEPARTURES.—NONE.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lonach for London.
Triumph for Ditto.
Good Success for China.
Cornwallis for Ditto.
Le Ton Queen for Mauritius.
French.—Le Clarissa for Bordeaux.
American.—Cornelia for Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 8th Dutch Ship Louisa, P. Lunel, from Batavia 61th November, Singapore and Penang 16th Dec.

9th Ship Arethusa, J. Haly, from Batavia 14th November, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 5th December.

January. 12 Ship Stanmore, J. R. Ellis, commander, from China 1st November.

Passengers. per Louisa, from Batavia:—Mrs. Duncan, and J. G. Duncan Esq. Merchant.

Per Arethusa, from Singapore:---Monsieur Jervain.

From Penang:—J. Padday, Esq.

From England:---R Haly, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 7th, Brig Maria D. Thomson, for Isle of France.

9. Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, commander, for Arracan.

10. American Brig Bramin, W. Gould, commander, for New York.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales.---Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. E. Sneyd, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. McDougall, Miss Russell, Lieut.-Colonel McLeod, Dr. McDougall, Dr. Atkinson, and Major Grant.---*Children*; Charles D'Oyly Atkinson, George Francklin Atkinson, and Julia Atkinson.

Per Lord Hungerford for Madras.—Lieut. Macan, Bengal N. I.; Mrs. Mallet and child; Mrs. Brimner; Mrs. Jordan and child; Mrs. and Miss Barnes; Capt. Jordan, Madras N. I.; Captain Taylor, ditto; Lieut. Brimner, ditto; Lieut. Smith, ditto; Lieut. Macqueen, ditto; Mr. Pollock, ditto; Mr. Morgan, ditto; Mr. Molony, ditto; Mr. Simpson, ditto; Mr. Porter, ditto; Captain Mallet, H. M. 46th Regt.; Lieut. Gray, ditto; and Miss Griffin. *For London*: Captain and Mrs. Nunn and child, H. M. 31st Regt.

Per Mermaid for Madras,—Brigadier McInnes.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 12th, H. C. C. Ship Albion, Captain C. Weller, from Calcutta 28th December, and Coringa 7th January.

15, H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, W. W. West, from Calcutta 2d and Coringa 11th January. do. H. C. C. Ship Coldstream, W. Hall, from Ingeram 11th Jan.

16, Ship John Bannerman, J. White, from Calcutta 1st, and Pilot 8th Jan.

17th, Ship Thalia, Biden, from Rangoon, 9th January.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 9th, American Ship Norfolk, Captain A. Greig, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Bombay, Capain S. Parker, for Ceylon and Bombay.

10th, Ship David Scott, Captain R. Thornhill, for London.

15, Ship General Wood, J. Hudson, for Rangoon.

17, Ship La Belle Alliance, Honner, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Mellish, Cole, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.---On Thursday the 26th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. T. Carr, Acting Archdeacon, Captain William Henderson, 2d Bombay European Regt. to Miss Eliza Millard.

BIRTHS.---At Bhooj, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Ensign Doherty, 18th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 26th of January, the Lady of James Bruce Simson Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Bassador in the Persian Gulf, on the 30th of Nov. last, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Troup; Surgeon of the H. C. Ship of war Elphinstone, after a short illness. He was a young man of mild and gentlemanly manners, with great goodness of heart; and as he was sincerely esteemed by his friends, so will his loss be long lamented by them; and those who were acquainted with him.

In the Fort, on the morning of Saturday last

the 28th Instant Mr George Goring, Organist of St Thomas's Church.

On the 28th Inst. T. H. Binny Esq. Bombay Civil Service.

At his House at Byculla, on Sunday the 29th Inst. of the Spasmodic Cholera, David Malcolm Esq. aged 48 years leaving a Widow and three Children to lament an irreparable loss.

The sudden and unexpected death of this highly esteemed and upright Individual has thrown a gloom over Society which time only can remove. He was at the period of his Death a Member of the Grand Jury now sitting, and to his anxiety to discharge the duties of that Office which caused his attendance in Town after he have been attacked by this malignant disease, his death may chiefly be attributed.

Mr. Malcolm was the younger Brother of Sir James, Sir Pulteney and Sir John Malcolm, all distinguished Members of the Honorable Order of the Bath, and a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 7th January, at St. John's Cathedral. by the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay, Thomas Thomson, Esq. to Miss Eliza Jane Turnbull.

At Calcutta, on the 7th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Hawtayne, George, eldest Son of William Wood, Esq. F. R. S. &c. &c. to Charlotte Evans, youngest Daughter of the late Colonel Brietzck, Bengal Military Service.

BIRTH.—At Jessore, on the 4th January, Mrs. J. B. Lemoss, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At his house at Garden Reach, on the 6th January Colonel Hessing, formerly attached to the Army of Maha Rajah Scindeah, aged 44 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th January, Reverend Joseph Bradley Warden, Missionary, from the London Missouary Society, aged 26 years and 15 days.

At Penang, Lieutenant John Thomas Lowe, aged 23 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Mysore, on the 9th January by J. A. Casamajor, Esq. Acting Resident, Mr. William King, of the Residency Office, to Miss Arabella Jane Fermier, Second Daughter of Mr. J. W. Fermier, of the Revenue Board.

On Friday the 13th Instant, at the Scotch Church, Mr. R. H. Kerr, to Miss Frances Leary.

BIRTHS.—On Monday the 9th January, Mrs. Wm. F. Gepp, of a still-born child.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th January the Lady of H Shakespear, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Negapatam, on the 12th January, the Lady of J. M. Muhldorff, of a Son.

On Monday the 9th instant, Mrs. Wm. F. Gepp, of a still born child.

DEATHS.—On the 8th January, Mrs Christina Pereira, the Wife of Mr. Vitriano Pereira.

At Calcutta, on the 8th January, Mrs. Mary Rabeholm, the Wife of Mr. C. C. Rabeholm, after the delivery of 5 days of a Daughter. aged 16 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th January, Mr. George Hastings Lane, aged 20 years and 8 months.

At Vizagpatam, on the 6th Instant, Capt. Thomas Bennett, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

At Cochin, on the 1st of January, of Dropsy, George Miles, Esq. of Surry, formerly a Captain in the Travancore Service, leaving a disconsolate family to bemoan their irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—AUGUST 24.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Otranto, July 21, 2 o'clock P. M., which appears to confirm the statement of Ibrahim Pacha having been made a prisoner of war :—"There has just arrived here a merchant vessel from Corfu, which left that place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Captain delivered me a letter from our friend ———, containing the following intelligence:—'The Greeks have obtained a complete victory over Ibrahim Pacha at Tripolizza and have succeeded in taking him prisoner.

BUCHAREST, AUG. 1. —A Russian Courier, who left Constantinople on the 22d July, in the evening and passed through this city, has, related that the whole Egyptian army in the interior of the Morea is destroyed, and Ibrahim Pacha himself taken Prisoner by the Greeks. On the same day that this bad news was received at Constantinople, an imperial firman, he said, was published in the capital, ordering all persons to refrain from speaking on political subjects. The merchants' letters have been received by this opportunity, only say in general terms, that with the next post a great event will be made known which will astonish all Europe.

LORD BYRON'S MONUMENT.—An elegant grecian tablet of white marble executed by Messrs. Walker, of this town, has been placed, during the present week, in the chancel of Hucknall church. We subjoin a copy of the inscription. The words are in Roman capitals, and divided into lines, as under:—

IN THE VAULT BENEATH,
WHERE MANY OF HIS ANCESTORS AND HIS MOTHER ARE BURIED.
LIE THE REMAINS OF
GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON,
LORD BYRON, OF ROCHDALE,
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER:
THE AUTHOR OF "CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE."
HE WAS BORN IN LONDON ON THE
22D OF JANUARY, 1788.
HE DIED AT MISSOLONGHI, IN WESTERN GREECE, ON THE 19TH OF APRIL, 1824,
ENGAGED IN THE GLORIOUS ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THAT COUNTRY TO HER ANCIENT FREEDOM AND RENOWN.

HIS SISTER, THE HONOURABLE
AUGUSTA MARIA LEIGH,
PLACED THIS TABLET TO HIS MEMORY.

Nottingham Journal.

AUGUST 15, 1825.—We have now before us the official ordinance of the King of France declaring the full and entire independence of the Government of St. Domingo.

AUGUST 19, 1824.

LORD COCHRANE.—The following particulars respecting Lord Cochrane come from a quarter on which we can rely :—"His lordship had on Thursday morning a meeting with the leading members of the Greek Committee. His proposals to them are of the most liberal description. By resigning his situation of First Admiral of the Brazilian navy, his Lordship gives up nearly 6,000l, a year, and a pension, upon retiring, of half that sum, settled upon himself and lady for life: besides unliquidated claims to a considerable amount. His Lordship leaves it to the Committee to settle the amount of the recompense to be awarded to him for his services; but he expressly stipulates, that the auxiliary expedition shall be placed under his whole and sole control—the trammels in which his Lordship repeatedly found himself, while in South America, having tended greatly to impede, and even endanger, the success of his naval operation."—*Morning Paper.*

POLICE.

Miss MARY ANN HAWKINS, a dashing looking *blade* in breeches and top boots was brought before the Magistrate under these circumstances:—It appeared she was a vender of green-grocery in Fleet-Market, and had been provoked into assuming the dress of a man by the taunting of some wag, who had betted her 5s. that she would not walk from corner of Skinner-street, up Fleet-Market along Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey, and round to Skinner-street again, in man's clothes, without having her sex discovered.

The Alderman, to Mary Ann Hawkins: Pray have you got a husband?—No, Sir, lisped Mary Ann, through her tear.

Alderman: Then letting the world know you wear the breeches is the very way not get to one. I discharge you now; but you must remember that frolics of this description must not be encouraged, and the next one of the sort will not be so lightly overlooked.

The prisoner was then discharged.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—A REJECTED LOVER.—One RICHARD COX, a tall raw-boned tailor, was charged by a young female, named Mary Andril. with not only stealing her silver watch, but with carrying his violence to that length that she declared her life was in danger. Mary, who resides with her parents in Carnaby-street, is tall, well proportioned, and possessed of rather an agreeable face. With some embarrasment she informed the Magistrate that it was her lot to have been seen by the prisoner, and after visiting her a short time, he in due form declared his passion. The fair complainant was moved to compassion by the sighs and protestations of her swain, until he took to drinking, and then her love cooled; she denied him admission to her presence. He followed her; she rejected his love, but that did not avail, still he pleaded his passion. She declared, that go where she would, he would follow her, and caused so much disturbance at her house and other places, that her character had been injured in the eyes of her friends. When he found that his conduct had created disgust, he attempted to poison her; he threatened to shoot her with a pair of pistols, and then terminate his own existence. On Sunday last he called at her house, begged her to accompany him on the water, unprovided with a waterman,

and when she refused, he snatched up her watch from the table, and said, that unless she accompanied him, he would never return it. Schofield the officer, who had the prisoner in charge, said, when he apprehended him, he said he knew nothing of the watch, but he found it on his person.

Sir GEORGE FARRANT said he was inclined to believe that the watch was not taken with a felonious intent. The complainant then said she was desirous he should be bound over to keep the peace. He had once presented his pistol at her, and threatened to shoot her. She believed he had intended to drown her; and last week he offered her a pot of porter, with four pennyworth of laudanum in it. "I did not offer it you (said Mr. Cox), I told you I had mixed four pennyworth of laudanum with the beer, and that I would drink it unless you behaved more kind to me. With respect to the watch, that only took to wear for the day, same as you know, Mary, you have taken other men's watches."—"On! you wicked story teller; (said the complainant), I never had any man's watch in my life; you know you said you'd kill me. The Magistrate asked her if she was in fear of her life; the complainant replied in the affirmative, and the defendant was ordered to find bail.

SURREY SESSIONS.—TUESDAY.

EARLY DEPRAVITY.

EDWARD PARTRIDGE, a lad only twelve years of age, was indicted for stealing a hat value 20s. the property of Samuel Partridge, on the 13th June last.

The Prisoner, who is one of the most precocious geniuses in the art of thieving, was prosecuted by a respectable looking man his own brother. whose object was to save him from an ignominious end. by getting him sent out of the country. The offence charged in the indictment was clearly established against the accused. The prisoner, for the last five years, has been connected with a gang of juvenile thieves which had infested the Borough, and carried on their depredations to a great extent. The prisoner had been confined in Brixton six times, and he had been out of prison but a few days when he committed the robbery in question.—He found Guilty, and the Chairman sentenced him to seven year's, trans- portations.

JAMES MOTLEY, a wretched looking old man, was put to the bar, capitally charged with killing a sheep, and stealing the carcass, from the grounds of C. Green. a grazier of Kirton.

It appeared that the prisoner was the father-in-law of Wilcocks, the man who yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of sheep stealing. The skin of the sheep in question was found in a bloody state in the hedge near the field from whence it had been stolen. In the house of Wilcock about half a sheep was found, cut up into pieces, and concealed in a pipkin. The pieces thus found appeared to fit, or correspond with the skin that had been found in the hedge. A butcher deposed, that he had applied the bits found in the pipkin to the skin in question, and that from the exact correspondence he was convinced that the mutton and the skin had belonged to the same animal. The wife of Wilcock then proved the prisoner's having on the 10th of April, at 2 o'clock at night, brought into her husband's house a quantity of fresh, killed mutton, part of which he had taken away to his own house, and the remainder was what had been found in the pipkin.

The prisoner protested that he was innocent, and complained bitterly that his own daughter should be the witness against him. He endeavoured to persuade the Court that his daughter had been induced by her husband, to save him by swearing a way the life of her father. The witness, a wretched looking woman, bearing an infant in her arms, appeared deeply afflicted at this appeal of her father to the Court.

Judge HOLROYD observed, that as the woman's husband had already pleaded guilty, her evidence was to be taken against the prisoner.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

WITCHCRAFT.

This is called an enlightened age. Take, gentle reader, we beseech thee, the following fact in illustration:---No longer ago than last Saturday se'nnight, a man was "*swam for a wizard* at Wickham-Keith, in this country, in the presence of some hundreds of people!!! The particulars, as we learn, are these:---In that parish lives ISAAC STEBBINGS, a little spare man, about 67 years old, who obtains a livelihood as a huckster; and hard by his cottage lives a thatcher, whose wife unfortunately, is afflicted in mind. In the same parish there happens to be a farmer whose mind is also occasionally disturbed. As in former days of gross credulity and ingorance, some one or other put forth the surmise, that these two afflicted persons are bewitched, and Stebbings was spoken of as the "worker of the mischief." Story soon grew on story; and accumulated hearsays were accepted among the vulgar in the neighbourhood, as "proof undeniable." Among other things it was said, that the friends of the afflicted woman had recourse to the means recorded in witchcraft annals for detecting the devil's agent, and whilst the frying-pan operation was going on at night, Stebbings came dancing up to the door. In his denial of this circumstance, Stebbings admitted that he did once call at his neighbour's with mackerel for sale, at four o'clock in the morning, before the family were up, and this admission was taken to be as much as he was likely to make. Besides this the village shoemaker persisted that one morning, as Stebbings passed two or three times before his house, he could not "make" his wax---the ingredients would neither melt nor mix. Dubbed a wizard beyond all doubt, poor Stebbings, ignorant as his neighbours and teazed beyond bearing, proposed at length, of himself, the *good* old-fashioned ordeal of "sink or swim." The proposal was readily caught at. Time and place were agreed on---the following Saturday, at two o'clock, in a large pond called the *Grimmer*, on Wickham-green. Four men were appointed to walk into the water with him, and the constable of the parish engaged to attend and keep the peace. The sides of the pond were crowded with spectators---men, women, and children. Stebbings had on his breechs and shirt, and when the men had walked with him into the water breast-high, they lifted him up and laid him flat upon his back on the water. Stebbings moved neither hand nor foot, and continued in that position for ten minutes. This was the first trial, and the spectators called out "give him another." Another trial was accordingly given, for the same length of time, and with the same result. "Try him again, and dip him under the water,' was then the cry. They did so; one of the four men pressed his chest and down went his head, whilst up came his heels; in a word, he was like a piece of cork in the water. These trials kept the poor old fellow three quarters of an hour in the pond, and he came out "more dead than alive." Still, some were not satisfied. Another man they said, of his age and size, ought to be swam with him. Stebbings agreed even to this, for he was determined to get rid of the imputation, or die. The following Saturday was appointed for the purpose, and a man called Tom Wilden, of Bacton parish, near by, was named for his companion. The story now got more wind, and hundreds of people from all the neighbouring parishes attended to witness the second ordeal. But, in the interval, the Clergyman of the parish, and the two Churchwardens, had interfered, and the swimmers were kept away, to the no small vexation and disappointment of the deluded multitude. It is now gravely told that at the very time Stebbings was swam, the afflicted farmer alluded to above was unusually perturbed; he cried out, "I can see the imps all about me; I must frighten them away with my voice;" and his delusion and his noise, as Stebbings did not sink, are put down to his account. To complete the affair, a respectable former, in a neighbouring parish, has been, it is said, to some "cunning man, and learnt, to a certainty, that Stebbings is a wizard. The sum of 3l. was paid for this intelligence, upon the assurance that Stebbings should be "killed by inches." Of course it was not the "cunning man" who parted with the money. Now, gentle reader, what thinkest thou of this "enlighteued age." From the year 1640 to the restoration of Charles II. betwixt three and four thousand persons suffered death for witchcraft in these dominions; and now, it seems, even now in the nineteenth century, a portion of the populace—perhaps a considerable portion—retaining the prejudices of their forefathers, believe, as the above statement proves, that there are witches and wizards still. Notwithstanding these spots of darkness, light is gone forth into the world, and never more can thousands be the victims, in this way, of credulity and spleen. But then, it is the duty of those who are the appointed teachers of the people to dispel the remaining darkness. Knowing how prone the human mind is to a love of the marvellous, and to hold fast old prejudices, it is their especial duty to root out such mischievous fooleries from the minds of men. They are aware that the swimming experiment was recommended, if not intented, by King James, of blessed memory, who assigned a ridiculous reason: "That as such persons have renounced their baptism by water, so the water refuse to receive them."---"If they floated or swam, they were consequently guilty, and therefore taken out and burnt; if they were innocent, they were *only* drowned." Granger, from whom we have quoted, says, that Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, who was witch-finder for the associated counties, hanged, in one year, no less than 60 reputed witches in his own county of Essex. The experiment of swimming was at length tried upon Hopkins himself and he was upon the event, condemned and executed as a wizard. The following lines in Hudibras, are supposed, by Dr. Grey, to allude to Hopkins:---

"Has not the present Parliament,
A ledger to the Devil sent,
Fully empower'd to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has not he, within a year,
Hang'd three score of 'em in one shire!
Some only for not being drow'd:
And some for sitting above ground
Whole days and nights upon their breeches,
And feeling pain, were hang'd for witches;
And some for putting knavish tricks
Upon green geese and turkey chicks,
Or pigs that suddenly deceast
Of griefs unat'ral as he guest,
Who after prov'd himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech"

---"The cause," we are informed by a scientific friend, "why some persons float in water, may be readily explained by a practice which boys are in the habit of adopting when learning

to swim. They take a couple of bladders filled with air, which, by their buoyancy, keep the body from sinking: of course, in this case, the size of the bladders must be in proportion to the disposition of the body to sink; but there are some individuals who have so little disposition to sink in water, that when placed in a favourable position, namely, on their back, they will float without any other aid than the natural conformation of their bodies. This is particularly the case with very fat persons, because fat is specifically lighter than water; and also with a short emaciated person with a capacious chest, for in this case the chest acts exactly the same part as the bladders before alluded to. As a proof of this, it may be observed, that many persons can lie on their back upon the surface of water for hours together, without stirring hand or foot."---We have given up a larger space to this foolish affair, than, in the opinion of some, it may deserve; but if we may be allowed to feel with others for the honour and character of the age, surely we may for the country in which we live. Exposure, though unpleasant, is often salutary.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Living Skeleton.

We were indefatigable in our endeavours to procure a sight to the personage in question and at length succeeding through the kind offices of Mr. Robert Cruikshank, through whose acquaintance with Colonel Williams, to whom the world is indebted for the singular curiosity, we are put in possession of the *exclusive right* of describing this singular phenomenon. The short time allowed us having precluded the possibility of terminating the account in the present number, it will be finished in the next delivery, accompanied by a faithful sketch from the pencil of Mr. Robert Cruikshank, delineating the living skeleton now under review.

The name of the Living Skeleton (for by that he was designated on the continent) is Claude Ambrose Seurat; he is a native of Treves, in Champaigne, was born on the 10th of April, 1798, and is consequently twenty-seven years of age. His mother, who is dead, was of the middle stature, rather corpulent, or *en bon point*, as the father of Seurat informs us, when describing her, and who cannot speak a word of English. On some inquiry as to whether any object had presented itself during her pregnancy, to create a fright, we were assured to the contrary, which was the more unlikely, in consequence of the mother having been very short sighted.

The child, on coming into the world, presented the customary baby form, its features being handsome; but in proportion as the infant grew the frame gradually wasted away, and so continued to decrease until the attainment of his full stature, which occurred according to the usual term of life, at which period Claude Ambrose Seurat had attained his present height of five feet seven inches and a half, when his frame had dwindled to the living skeleton form it now personifies. Having been shaved, for the purpose of displaying the formation of the skull, in order to prevent the effect of cold he wears a wig, the colour of his eye-brows which are a dark chesnut brown. The pupils of his eyes are large, full and penetrating; the whites very clear, and his sight strong, but the upper lids appear rather to weigh downwards, from a laxity of the muscles, added to which there is a glaziness in the sight, that conveys something of ghastliness to the appearance. A casual observer, however, on contemplating the physiognomy alone (the residene of Seurat's frame being covered) would be lead to regard him as an object just recovered from a dangerous illness, whereby he had been reduced to the brink of the grave. His teeth are perfect; his powers of mastication very good, as there is no defect in the strength of the jaws. His right shoulder inclines very much downwards, while the left rises in proportion. The upper joints of the arms present nothing but bones covered with the skin, their circumference measuring just four inches; while the fore arms on the contrary, are five inches and a half. The hands are particularly long, and the nails beautifully formed; but the fingers are contracted upwards. The muscles of the arms are, however, wasted away or contracted, so that our subject does not possess the power of elevating the hands higher than in a semi-horizontal position, and when in that attitude nothing can possibly exceed the sepulchral appearance of this living anatomy.

Perhaps one of the most wonderful circumstances attending the living skeleton is, that if measured externally from the chest to the back bone the distance is under three inches.

Taken round the waist at the bottom of the ribs, the body measures barely one foot eleven inches, and when the object throws its arms backwards the shoulder blade bones are scarcely one inch asunder. From the vertibræ of the back, taken between the shoulders to the centre of the loins, the falling in is not less than five inches.

The thighs are much smaller than the legs, and like the upper joints of the arms, merely covered with skin; the knees, of a reddish colour, protrude in the front and sides, forming as it were a bowl at the bottom of the thigh-bones. The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves, particularly the latter; and the main articles of the exterior of the things and legs are large and full, which were no doubt augmented by the excessive heat of the weather.

When in France, where he ate very little of any animal food a penny French roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities, his portion df bread is reduced accordingly. As regards his feeding, those dishes which afford most nourishment satisfy him the quickest, and two or three ounces a day are sufficient. In France he was accustomed to drink the wine of his country; but in England he partakes of wines greatly diluted by water, finding the liquors here so much stronger; as the Champaigne he usually drunk was what is denominated *Vin du pays.* or small wine, of which we have none in this country. In eating he masticate his victuals very much, taking small pieces, as the passage to the stomach would not admit of any great repletion; and in drinking the same precaution is required, otherwise suffocation would ensue.

In regard to the texture to the skin of the living wonder, it is of a dry, *moistless* parchment-like appearance, which covering any human form, would not answer the purposes of its function, but seems calculated alone to cover the slender juiceless body of the being whom nature intended it to array.

This extraordinary individual presents at once the utmost contrarieties, or extreme points, of debility and power. For to the anatomist, or young student, we should not be faithful in our description, were we to omit a circumstance the most remarkable in such an uncommon and, we hope, unequalled sport of nature,—which is, that while this body assumes the tomb-like spectre of mortality, with hardly animation enough to be called physical, it has yet, in *certain particulars* every appearance of being capable of adding to its number. The father informs us that upon this head he was obliged to take the opinions of the French physicians, who were uniform in their advice that he should be studiously kept from all intercourse or excitement of the *nature* alluded to, or that immediate dissolution would in all human probability be the consequence of such an act. In fact, his body is of that phantom-like character, that one single effort out of the ordinary course in which it has been found necessary to train it, would appear sufficient to produce a distinct and immediate annihilation.

The subject is presented to view in a state of nudity, save a mere covering of several inches deep round the loins through which are cut large holes, to admit the hip bones to pass, for the purpose of keeping it in its proper place.

No precise place has yet been fixed for the intended exhibition of the above curiosity of nature.—*Medical Adviser.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons, Tuesday June 7.

The Court of Chancery.

The rush of strangers returning into the gallery occasioned great confusion and noise. We found

Sir Francis Burdett on his legs; but we could not catch the single introductory observation with which he prefaced his motion—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause the evidence taken before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Court of Chaucery to be laid before this house.

Mr. Peel hoped the hon. bart. would excuse him, if he stated that he must oppose his motion; and he hoped also the hon. bart. would do him the justice to believe that his opposition would be founded entirely on public grounds. He (Mr. Peel could have no other views in objecting to the present production of this evidence, for he was of opinion that ultimately the whole of the vidence taken before the committee must be printed, and appended to the report. (Hear.) Nor did he think, indeed, that any report without the addition of that information, would be a complete or satisfactory one on so important a subject; and, according to the best judgment he could form upon the matter, he trusted that the report in this shape would be completed very shortly. (Hear.) Now, in the case of a committee authorized to make such important inquiries as this was, in respect of the proceedings of the Court of Chancery, he believed it was without precedent that such committee should be thus called on to report the evidence taken before it, without the opinion or determination at

which it had arrived on that testimony. Unless the hon. bart., therefore, could lay some much stronger ground for his motion than he (Mr. Peel) was yet aware of, he, for one, could not accede to his motion. It seemed to him, moreover, that no kind of public good could be derived, under present circumstances, from the production of this evidence; and he should even object decidedly to a more modified proposition—for instance, to the production of any separate portion of the evidence that might be expected to have been taken before this committee, which might by possibility sit yet two or three weeks longer. But supposing that this evidence could be printed in the course of the present session of Parliament, within a fortnight or three weeks, could any public measure, even in that case, be founded upon it? (Hear.) He apprehended there could not. Now he understood that this commission had already sat seventy days, and had examined five-and-forty witnesses; and it was to be presumed they were unprepared for the hon. baronet's motion; so that a considerable time must necessarily elapse before the whole of the evidence which they had taken could be copied out and prepared. Even after it should have been printed, it might readily be imagined that members would require some time properly to digest and consider it; for without time, how could they be prepared to form an opinion on such very important matters? He could not help thinking that it would have a very prejudicial effect to publish this evidence without the statement of such measure as the commissioners might feel it expedient to recommend the adoption of, upon the result of their investigations. "I, for one, continued Mr. Peel, "consider this inquiry as an extremely valuable and important one; and I utterly disclaim all imputation of opposing the motion of the hon. baronet with any view to keep back or oppose the production of the evidence which may have been taken before the committee. I do seriously and upon my honour assure the hon. baronet, that I earnestly hope some efficient remedy may be provided for the evils which I do believe to be occasioned by the present condition of the Court of Chancery. (Hear, hear.) Without meaning, in any degree, to impute blame to any body concerned with that Court, I certainly cannot hear these very serious complaints of the dreadful delays of Chancery, without believing, as an honest man, that those delays must be effectually remedied and provided against in future." (Hear, hear.) He trusted that ere long the house would be in possession, not only of a careful, but of an ample report on the subject; and though he certainly could have wished that the commissioners would have rather reported, from time to time, on separate points of their inquiry, than have waited to produce a general report upon the entire objects of their commission; yet it would, in his opinion, be highly inadvisable now to interpose, when the completion of their labours might be so speedily anticipated. He had very recently had communication with an individual who, as being at the head of the jurisdiction in question, might be supposed by many to feel in some degree personally interested in this matter; but who, in reality, as he (Mr. Peel) conscientiously believed, felt no concern of that kind—he meant the Lord Chancellor (hear); and from what that noble lord, and, indeed, other members of the commission, had told him, he did unquestionably believe that a full report, including the evidence, might be printed before the next meeting of Parliament. Now, if the fact were so, and if there could be no time in this session to allow of any measure, founded on the right hon. baronet's motion of that evening, to be produced to the house, he did think that he must have satisfied the hon. baronet himself that it could not be proper for the house to accede to that motion. He should apprehend that three weeks at least must elapse before, in any case, the report could be printed; and undoubtedly, after those three weeks, or a fortnight even, there could not be any opportunity in the present session for the house to entertain any measure that might be founded upon it. On these grounds, the house would perceive, that if the motion of the hon. baronet were carried, it would amount to a virtual supersession of the committee. He (Mr. Peel) had not the slightest objection, in the mean time, to produce the commission under which the commissioners were appointed and empowered to act, in order that the house might see what were the terms of it, and who they were that had been selected to discharge its duties. (Hear.) His own knowledge of those terms and of those individuals—of the nature of the assistance which they had given—of the time they had devoted to their investigations—of their other avocations and pursuits, which they had not allowed to prevent their sitting for 70 days—and of the fact that they had examined every body, without exception, who had any information to offer, bear as it might upon any individual, or any topic in which that individual could be interested,—all this did induce him to consider, that whatever delay might have taken place in the production of this report, the house would pause before it consented to pass any motion of this kind. On these grounds, and because he believed it would rather prejudice than advance the true object of the hon. baronet's motion to concur in it, he was compelled to give his reluctant opposition to that proposition.

Sir F. BURDETT, notwithstanding the arguments which the right hon. gentleman had just advanced against the motion, could not help thinking that so long a time had elapsed since the appointment of this commission, that it was highly important the house should have the evidence before it, forthwith, which the commissioners had obtained. Its great object was, that they should not be obliged to wait another year for the promised report. As to the commission itself, he meant not to impute any blame to it on account of the delay which had already taken place: but certainly the right hon. gentleman himself had shown that the individuals composing it were persons whose professional and other avocations could scarcely have left them sufficient time to perform the duties of commissioners with sufficient diligence, compatibly with the duties imposed upon them by their private pursuits. Now, for this very reason, he (Sir F. Burdett) had to complain of the constitution of such a commission. (Hear, hear.) When he saw at the head of it the Lord Chancellor himself, he must say, without meaning to cast any reflections upon him, that the principal who presided over the very system out of which the delays complained of grew, was not exactly the party who should be placed over a commission intended to remedy that which the noble and learned lord might perhaps not consider to be any evil at all. (Hear.) But he had, moreover, understood, that the powers of those commissioners were extremely limited and by no means going to the roof of that evil. They went to the investigation of the practices of subordinates in this court; but not of the construction and nature of the court itself. (Hear.) Now, since the committee had been so long employed in collecting information, it was matter of extreme propriety that the house should be made acquainted with their proceedings. The evils to be inquired into were so extensive, so universal, that, as had been well observed: there was hardly a family in the kingdom, perhaps, which at some time or other had not been prejudiced, or embarrassed, by their baneful operation. The right hon. gentleman had expressed his anxiety to see some efficient remedy proposed for ills of such a magnitude, in a manner that did him the highest credit, and with a manifestation of that desire, which he always evinced to relieve public evils wherever they existed. (Hear, hear.) But he (Sir F. Burdett) must say, that he thought it was not so essentially necessary for the house to be in possession of the opinion of any set of commissioners, as to find out, upon the evidence offered to them, some speedy relief for evils, which from day to day were going on, increasing in number and amount, and becoming more oppressive on the subject. They all knew very well, that the business of the Court of Chancery was also from day to day enlarging. Was not this an additional evil? What was the nature of its proceedings? They were governed not by the common law of the land; but it was altogether a sort of stolen-in jurisdiction, affecting to proceed on principles of the civil law, but really acting on a system that was repugnant to the principles of common law, and, he might almost say, of common sense. (Hear,) Now, it was perfectly obvious, that one great remedy which might be applied to the evils consequent upon the present constitution of this court, would be to provide for its proceeding upon principles of the common law. (Hear.) If, instead of all that immense documentary evidence, and the production of that worst of all testimony, affidavits, in the way of evidence—if, instead of the Lord Chancellor's directing voluminous written statements to be prepared and made out, and the circuitous proceedings by numerous interrogatories, when, perhaps, that man might he sitting under the very nose of his lordship all the time who could explain the whole of the transactions in question before him, if this practice were removed and done away with, and the rule of the common law and of common sense were resorted to, of taking the best, and not the worst, testimony that could be obtained—of preferring oral testimony where it could be gotten, to more circuitous and uncertain evidence—then, indeed, something like permanent good would be effected. (Hear, hear.) Something like a remedy would then be suggested. The Lord Chancellor, however industrious he might be, however desirous to obtain information, however conscientious, was surely bound to observe the proper means for enabling him to form correct and accurate judgments. (Hear.) By the existing modes of dilatory proceeding, under which a person was not considered bound to attend to the summons of the court, in many cases, until after he had been summon-

ed three times, and by all those means which enabled a party, on paying up his fees punctually, to go over so many seals—a dishonest man who could afford such measures had it in his power to impose the necessity of following him through a course of almost heart-breaking litigation upon others who might endeavour and would be compelled to attempt establishing only their just rights. Why, then, if a whole year had been employed in collecting information only about the fees of Chancery, enough had been done to enable Parliament to proceed on the evidence taken before this committee. There was another part of the subject so perfectly obvious, that he could see no necessity for having a report upon it. If the other avocations of the Lord Chancellor did not give him time to attend to the business of the Court of Chancery—a fact which was roundly stated—why, then, he would say, "Let us, in God's name, have Judges enough to do the business properly; let us not be placed under the necessity of pursuing justice by such dilatory and expensive methods." (Hear, hear.) With respect to bankruptcy cases, some new provision ought certainly to be adopted. There was not, he believed, a more fertile source of abuse, between parties, than the manner in which commissions of bankruptcy were sued out and prosecuted. In this department, there were no less than 70 Judges, who might or might not attend at their pleasure, and hence a most ruinous delay was frequently produced. The matter in which brankruptcy cases were now treated was the cause of great fraud and dishonesty. But then there was considerable influence attached to the system. Those 70 places were in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; and they were generally bestowed upon young barristers to begin with; for no one would say that those who filled them were selected on account of their abilities, or their peculiar fitness for the situation. (Hear.) If there were only seven or only two courts, attended by persons who would give themselves up wholly to the business, that business would be better done, and justice would be more speedily administered, than it was present by this multitude of assistants. Twelve months ago a commission had been appointed to inquire into and to report on the practice of the Court of Chancery. No report had yet been made, and the right hon. gent. now declared that it would be detrimental to the public, and that it would, in fact, be an act of injustice, to produce the evidence taken before that commission. He could not, however, perceive that any mischief was likely to be produced by placing that evidence fairly before the public. The inquiry was connected with the law, and with the general administration of justice in this country. It appeared that in the Courts of Equity, the expense of procuring justice was much greater than in any other quarter, and it certainly was proper that the house and the public should get possession of every circumstance which could by possibility guide them to a remedy for so serious an evil. (Hear, hear.) The first thing which onght to be placed in their hands was not the report of commission, which appeared to him to be of no importance, but the evidence, taken before the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) That evidence ought to be produced immediately. So far from delay being advisable, he was strongly impressed with the idea, that much mischief would be inflicted on the public by witholding the information which he now moved for. He hoped, therefore, that the right hon. gent. would change his opinion; and if there were not some great inconvenience consequent on the production of these papers, he relied on the good sense of the house in supposing this motion for making the evidence public. The minds of men, generally, and more especially the minds of members of Parliament, would be directed to the consideration of those remedies which the nature of the case called for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HURST (we believe) expressed himself strongly in favour of the motion. The delays in Chancery were, he observed, most oppressive. In a suit in which he was engaged, and which he eventually succeeded in gaining, he was obliged to pay 8l. 17s. 9d for every 10l. he recovered. (Hear.)

Mr. W. SMITH also expressed himself in favour of the motion. He pefectly well remembered, when his father lay on his deathbed, that the old gentleman called him to his side and said, "I am happy to inform you that the Chancery suit in which we have been so long involved, is at length terminated by the death of our opponent;" this Chancery suit, be it observed, (said Mr. Smith) having then lasted no less than thirty-two years. (Hear.)

Mr. PEEL said, he would most willingly lay before the house a copy of the commission, by which the hon. bart. would at once see the extent of its powers, and the great variety of matters which it was obliged to inquire into. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. bart. would consent to withdraw his motion. Ere long, he trusted a report would be made which would give to individuals all the information they required. If the hon. bart. renewed his motion very early in the next session, he certainly would not oppose it. He had no desire to perpetuate abuses of any kind. A clearer proof of this he could not adduce, than the fact of his having that evening introduced a bill, which had been read a first time, for the purpose of putting a stop to a very great abuse—that of procuring writs of error for trifling causes. (Hear). He most certainly wished that every thing should be conducted fairly in courts of justice. (Hear).

Mr. DENMAN observed, that the circumstance to which the right hon. gent. had last alluded, was, in fact, favourable to the present motion. The bill of which he had spoken was not founded on the report of any commission, but was brought in on account of the notoriousness of the evil which it was meant to correct. Now, those who supported the present motion, knew that the evils of the existing system in Chancery were notorious, and they wished, independent of that notoriety, to have formal evidenee of the fact before them, without waiting for a report. The right hon. gentleman, it appeared, was willing to favour the house with the terms in which the commission was appointed. The commissioners were to inquire into the practice and the process of the Court of Chancery. Of these terms he complained, because they were not sufficiently explicit. It might be true, that no such proceeding as that now adopted by his honourable friend (Sir F. Burdett) had ever before been resorted to in that house: but the question was, whether the circumstances did not fully justify it? Was there ever a case, when the practice of the Court of Chancery was touched, which did not induce gentlemen, as was clearly proved this evening, to start up and charge that Court with painful delay and ruinous malversation? (Hear.) An hon. member who had recently spoken, stated, that he had been charged nearly 9l. for the recovery ef 10l.; and on the last night when this subject was before the house, two or three gentlemen told him that they could adduce many cases in which severe oppression was the consequence of the existing system. They related to him cases of annuitants as to whose right to recover certain sums of money no doubt existed, but who were unable to procure that to which they were entitled, until several of them joined to defray the expenses of an amicable suit. Many of those persons might die before a decree could be obtained; but, at all events, such delay must be created, as was a disgrace to the justice of this enlightened country. In the city, if an individual had a claim upon a small quantity of stock, placed in the Bank, although there might be no doubt as to the right which the individual claiming had to it, still the answer regularly was "We cannot pay it, until you have instituted a suit in equity." (Hear, hear.) In many of these cases the attornies said, "Don't move in such a suit, for the costs will carry away all the money." (Hear, hear.) These were matters of notoriety—matters long before the public, and they called loudly for legislative interference. (Hear, hear.) Certain he was that these evils, tremendous as they were, would never be rectified, unless the members of the House of Commons applied their minds to the subject—unless they took the matter into their own hands. (Hear.) In the year 1823, the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. J. Williams) turned his attention to this subject. The friends of the Lord Chancellor opposed his motion, and the question was lost. In the following year the motion was renewed, and it was then defeated by the right hon. Secretary of State, who proposed that a commission should be appointed to carry into effect the object which his learned friend (Mr. J. Williams) had in view. Commissioners were appointed; but up to this period they had made no report; in his opinion, they were not likely to make one for some time. It appeared that they had sat for 70 days, and had examined 45 persons. They must, in such a period, and from so great a number of persons, have elicited much information which it was desirable the house should be possessed of. But they were told that some difficulty existed with respect to getting it through the press in time. He, however, believed that the evidence might be printed in three or four days. It had already been lithographed, and any person might have it. In fact it was public, and he should be very sorry if it were otherwise. But this sort of publicity was not like placing it formally before that house. (Hear.) He would just quote a short extract from the evidence given before that commission, by a barrister, which would show of what immense importance that evidence was. The barrister was asked "Whether he had ever seen the misery and sufferings of those who had been obliged to embark in Chancery suits and whose hopes had been delayed and disappointed?"

He answered "No; I see no such things. The solicitor passes between me and the client. I can only speak of the probability of misery being created by those delays. But this I know, that after long litigation the order of the Court has been often drawn up to divide the remnant of the property, not for the benefit of the litigating parties, but in part payment of the sulicitor's bill." (Hear, hear.) Surely the house could not be aware of such monstrous cases, without feeling the necessity of applying, and speedily applying, some effectual remedy. (Hear.) A distinction was attempted to be drawn on this occasion, founded on the circumstance of this inquiry being conducted by commissioners. Now, he could not see what distinction could fairly be drawn between commissioners appointed by the Crown, and a committee nominated by that house. Yet, in the latter instance, the evidence given had been considered a fit subject for legislation, without waiting for any report. Thus it was with respect to the committee on the state of Ireland. Such he believed, was also the case with reference to the committee on the combination laws. A great deal of the evidence given before them consisted of complaints made by the masters against the journeymen, and the committee, he understood, were unwilling to hear any evidence on behalf of the journeymen. (No, no.) He understood the committee were ready to propose a severe law, before they heard what the men could advance in support of their conduct. (No, no.) He was very glad to hear it contradicted, but such, certainly, was the report. If evidence had been given before the commission, with respect to subpænas, or any other process of the Court of Chancery, he thought it was quite competent for the house to legislate on that branch of the subject, without waiting for any report When the report came, it would of course be subject to the revision of that house, and to the scrutiny of public opinion; but in the mean time he thought it would be just as well, if, pending the production of that report, the house were let a little into the proceedings of the Court of Chancery by the publication of the evidence now called for. There was, he knew a great degree of tenderness manifested towards the individual who presided in the Court of Chancery. ("Hear," and laughter.) This proved nothing more than the extent of his influence. (Hear.) No man wished less than he did to give that noble and learned lord offence: but he could not held alluding to him when he heard gentlemen argue this question on the ground that no personal fault could be found with the individual who was at the head of the Court of Chancery. He did not mean to say that there was any personal fault; but there might be personal fault; and that was a matter which he thought ought to be well considered. One fact alone would show the manner in which the business of the Court of Chancery was concluded. In the begining of last Michaelmas Term, 45 causes were set down in the paper to be heard in the term, and on the last day of the term they still remained on the puper. (Hear.) Not one of those causes was touched; and he begged the house to recollect that every one of the parties connected with each cause had to pay 1l. for being set down, exclusive of incidental expenses, If there were 10 parties plaintiffs, and 20 parties defendants, each of them had to pay 20s. for the privilege of not being heard. A great deal of praise had been bestowed on the Lord Chancellor because he disposed of much business by way of motion. He would say, "so much the worse," because great interests ought not to be so disposed of. If the case were afterwards to be formally adjudicated, the hearing of it by motion tended only to instil prejudices in the mind of the Judge; and if it were disposed of at once, it passed by without that solemn considertion which all cases of moment ought to receive. He threw out these observations without meaning any thing disrespectful to the individual; at the same time, God knew, he wished to pay him no compliments. (A laugh.) On the contrary, he would speak his mind boldly and fearlessly. (Hear, hear.) He wished to show that the system was not altogether to blame, and if so, that who were at the head of the Court ought not to escape all censure on account of some supposed defect in its organization. The Lord Chancellor had been for 55 years a constant witness of all the evils arising from the system, and it was a little surprising that he had made no attempt whatever to remedy those defects of which the public complained. On the contrary, he opposed with all his power every effort which had been made in the Commons House of Parliament to remove those evils. As to the other house, no attempt had been made there to lessen them in any degree. (Hear.) He supported this motion on the very grounds laid down by the right hon. gentleman. He said, that if the proposition were made next session, he would give it his sanction: but a motion of this kind, made next year, would be just as unprecedented as the present. Why, then, should he refuse his sanction now? A great degree of distrust had been created throughout the country, in consequence of the way in which the commission had been formed; and he feared that the right hon. gentleman's interview that day which the Lord Chancellor would have the effect of rendering that distrust still stronger.

Mr. PEEL, in explanation, said, that he only saw the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of the commissioners making a report at an early period. His lordship had not the slightest objection to their making a report as soon as possible. (Hear. The report would and ought to be made before the next session of Parliament.

Mr. W. COURTENAY said, the commissioners had to enter into a more extensive range of inquiry than gentlemen on the other side of the house seemed to imagine. When the subject was first brought before the house, he resisted the motion for the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to investigate the cause of the delays in the Court of Chancery and the House of Lords, which were so strongly complained of. He did so, because he thought such a committee would be incompetent to apply an evil to the abuses which were then detailed. He therefore approved of the commission which had been formed. Prior to this year, specific charges were brought against the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. Certain abuses were pointed out, which, it was said, rendered it difficult to obtain justice in that court. But now a different course was pursued, and the whole system of the court was arraigned. When the learned member for Lincoln (Mr. J. Williams) last year brought forward this question, the house would not agree to the appointment of a committee, as proposed by that learned gentleman: but his right honourable friend (Mr. Peel) suggested the appointment of a commission, in order that the whole of this important subject should be laid before those whose experience would enable them to consider it in all its different bearings. The commission extended over an immense range of inquiry. It was appointed to consider "whether any, and what alterations could safely be made in the practice established in the Court of Chancery, or in the offices connected with that Court; or in the practice established in those offices, whether with respect to law or equity." It also extended its inquiry into general matters of equity—into bankrupt cases—into the different stages of proceeding, in all matters, from the beginning to the end of a suit—into the mode of bearing and deciding causes, together with the expense attending the various proceedings, and the time which they occupied. Now, he was not aware of any set of words in the English language that could give to a set of commissioners a better opportunity for taking a most extensive view of this subject, through all its ramifications. (Hear.) But the commission did not stop here. It went on to meet a point, which had been suggested frequently in that house, relative to the variety of business transacted in the Court of Chancery; and the commissioners were called on to enquire, "whether any and what part of the business so detailed can be usefully withdrawn from the Court of Chancery, and transferred to some other court." Words more comprehensive than those could not, he thought, have been selected. Whether the bankruptcy cases could with propriety be withdrawn—a point long contended for—was thus made a part of the subject to be investigated by the committee. He could safely say that there was no part of this inquiry, extensive as it might be, that would not be fully, fairly and substantially met. The commissioners were ready to meet every point connected with the inquiry, and to invite the most ample discussion upon it. The learned gentleman then quoted two extracts from Mr. Miller's work, in favour of the constitution of the Court of Chancery, in which that gentleman stated that the forms of that Court being of comparatively modern date, were originally most intelligible than those of the courts of common law; that they at length became vitiated by the multitude of practice, but that the general principles on which that court was conducted, were still entitled to commendation. (Hear.) He next read an extract from the work of a lawyer of New York (a Mr. Rumbold, we believe), in which that gentleman greatly praised the constitution of that Court of Chancery. The Code Napoleon had been pointed out to them as a standard which all nations ought to follow; but Mr. Rumbold, in his work on "the office and duties of a Master in Chancery" expressed it as his opinion, that the Americans, the rivals of this country in arms and commerce, could not do better in the formation of their system of jurisprudence than to follow the system which had for so many ages prevailed in England. He could not understand upon what ground objections had been taken to the Lord Chancellor being placed at the head of that commission, because he thought it must be obvious that the experience and knowledge which that illustrious person must possess on this subject would make his assistance worth more than any other which could be obtained. With respect to the other members of the commission, he must be permitted to say, that he should have thought their characters were such as to have entitled them to the confidence of the house, and that it would be believed, in the discharge of the duty, imposed upon them, they would neither be deluded themselves nor become the instruments of deluding the public. They had been most desirous, and he had no doubt they would be able before the house should meet again, to prepare their report, and the evidence upon which it was founded, in such a manner as would be satisfactory. If they failed in this the house would have a right to say it distrusted them, because they would then have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence which had been reposed in them. Personally he had no objection to the production of the evidence; but he thought, for the reasons he had stated, that it was not expedient now to publish it. He begged pardon of the house

for having occupied so much time, but he had been induced to make this full statement from a feeling that it was due to those who were associated with him in the commission,

Dr. Lushington expressed his intention of supporting the motion, and said, that in all he had heard from the right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel) and the hon gent. (Mr. Courtenay), he saw no reason to depart from the true and universal principle that publication was in all cases likely to produce the truth. (Hear.) He wished that the evidence taken before this committee should be published, in order that it might undergo a full discussion in every possible shape, by pamphlets, reviews, and otherwise; because this discussion would, among its other good effects afford assistance to the commissioners themselves, and the more the subject was examined the more likely was it that the great object of the inquiry would be obtained. He was anxious, also, that it should be produced, that it might prove the commission had been mindful of their duty, and that they had discharged it with faithfulness and impartiality. A very short space of time would suffice for its production; and all that remained to be done would not be prejudiced by the production of that which had gone before, because so much had been done, that he verily believed no further evidence remained to be taken excepting for the purpose of elucidating such parts as exhibited a discrepancy of opinion among the persons examined. He would be the last person to say one word of the persons of whom the commission was composed. But he begged the house to consider, that in order to the due administration of justice, three things were necessary—first, that the system should be a good one; secondly, that the practice should be judicious, and that the judge should discharge his duty with ability, integrity, and despatch. If any one of these items were wanting, it was impossible that justice could be duly administered. With respect to the first point, that, he submitted, was not within the province of the commission to inquire into. The second was conveyed in the instructions to this commission in so comprehensive a manner that it was impossible to extend them. Whether the Chancellor had been a good judge or not, the commission was not directed in precise terms to inquire into; but it was impossible for them to give their opinion whether any part of the jurisdiction of the Chancellor ought to be taken away, unless they first came to a conclusion as to the Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor, having faithfully and ably discharged their high duties or not; because, until it was ascertained by what means the arrear had been occasioned, the delay complained of could not be attributed to the proper quarter. He was not one of those who would object, if it became incidentally a part of his duty to speak plainly his opinion as to where the blame ought to rest. If any thing appeared to criminate any of the individuals he had mentioned, he trusted that he should not want mental courage enough to discharge his duty faithfully; and injustice to his brother commisssoners, he must say that he had seen in none of them the slightest disposition to shrink from that duty. (Hear.) He felt it also necessary to assure the house, that no opposition had been offered to impede the course of the inquiry in which they were engaged. The conduct of the Lord Chancellor in that inquiry had been such as was perfectly consistent and honourable. He had said that he would not attend any of the examinations of witnesses, but that when they had been gone through, and the commissioners came to the discussion of that evidence, he would attend and offer any explanation which might be in his power. The illness of the Vice-Chancellor had occasioned some delay in the preparation of the report, and he thought the house would agree that the committee ought not to close their inquiry without the valuable assistance which his experience and knowledge would afford them. The papers which he had already furnished, and which had been prepared with great care and precision, had saved the commissioners a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Lockhart thought it would be advisable to wait until the report was complete, that the house might have the opinion of the Lord Chancellor in his responsible character of the head of this committee.

Mr. Hurst explained.

Mr. Abercromby thought he had a right to conclude, from what had been said by the honourable gentleman on the other side of the house, and by the members of the commission, that there could be no objection to the production of the evidence. The advantage to the public in its immediate publication would be this—it would save a year, it would give more time for the consideration of the subject, and would enable persons in and out of the house to arrive the sooner at a conclusion. All that could be expected in this shape must be effected, as all had hitherto been effected by the public. (Hear.) The house had resisted as long as it could all attempts to procure this inquiry, and at length it had been granted only in consequence of the unanimous and loud cry of the whole community. There was perhaps no question which so deeply interested the great body of the people of England as this. They ought to have an immediate opportunity of seeing what had been done,—what questions had been asked, and what answers had been given,—what the truth might be elicited, and that they might arrive at that conclusion which they were well able to reach, and which in spite of all delays they could reach. He was quite convinced that upon this subject no man could give a better or sounder opinion that Lord Eldon. He had stated this before, and he repeated it that as far high attainments in his profession went, that judge was inferior to none. But here he must stop. The loudest complaint which had been made—others, if they would, might call it clamour, but he called it reasonable and well-founded complaint—was against Lord Eldon himself, and the manner in which he administered the justice of his Court. The gravamen of the numerous petitions on this subject was the inconvenience which suitors experienced in consequence of the practice of putting causes day after day in Lord Eldon's paper, purporting to contain the business of each day, and which causes did not come on. (Hear, hear.) They were postponed over and over again and each postponement was attended with a very considerable expense; and even when causes had been decided, the judgment was delayed sometimes for weeks, sometimes for months, sometimes for years. (Hear, hear.) These were among the heaviest complaints made against Lord Eldon, and he asked whether the commissioners had examined into them? Whether any thing had been done to ascertain their truth, whether the cause-papers had been produced, which would at once decide the point. (Loud cries of "hear.") Any person who knew any thing of the practice of the Court of Chancery would agree with him that this was the greatest inconvenience the public had to complain of, and that this brought upon the whole system a greater degree of discredit than fairly fell to its share. He thought that system, if properly administered, was admirably contrived for the public advantage; for the sake of the system then (in favour of which he might perhaps be prejudiced) he wished the subject to be fully examined. He must take this opportunity of saying again with respect to the manner in which the commission was composed, and without intention of alluding to the individual, that it was the first time in an inquiry into the proceedings of a particular court that the person selected to be at the head of that committee was the same who presided over that court, The hon. member concluded by again urging the immediate publication of the evidence, upon the grounds he had stated.

Sir M. W. Ridley rose for the purpose of replying to an assertion which had been made by the hon. member for Nottingham (Mr. Denman) respecting the combinaton laws. He said there had been a greater number of men than masters examined. He recommended that the attention of this house should be directed not only to the Court of Chancery but to the other courts of equity and particularly to the Court of Exchequer which required at least as much reform. The hon. member alluding to the sketch which had been drawn of the character of Lord Eldon in Mr. Williams's book, read an extract from a number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in which Lord Eldon's professional attainments and the qualities of his mind were spoken of in terms of high commendation.

Mr. James said a few words, which the loud cries of "question" rendered almost inaudible. We understood him to say, that the Court of Equity ought to be called a court of robbery, and that there could be no reasonable hope of its being reformed and the house itself should be reformed.

Mr. Brougham rose amidst loud cries of "question." He said, that having so lately had an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on this subject, he did not now intend to detain the house. With respect to the Lord Chancellor he would say, that in the amiability of his habits, and in his courteous manner in all public business, he far surpassed every other judge, from the highest to the lowest, that he (Mr. Brougham) had ever seen. This it was that caused him to feel whenever it was his duty to rise for the purpose of making any charge against Lord Eldon, a considerable pain at being obliged to use harsh expressions against one who had never used harsh expressions towards him. He spoke of him as far as his own experience went in his attendance as a barrister on the Lord Chancellor in his court, not as a politician. He had heard the late Sir Samuel Romilly over and over again, avow the same repugnance, and for the same reason. He had often heard him deplore the necessity of saying harsh things of and concerning a judge, who in his judicial capacity to him as a barrister had never displayed anything but courtesy. As a politician Lord Eldon acted very differently; for when in the House of Lords there was no man who said more harsh things, or who spoke with less respect of his enemies, and of those who were opposed to him in political opinions. The hon. Member for Newcastle (Sir M. Ridley) had quoted a passage from what he was pleased to call a great authority, in favour of the Lord Chancellor; and in the way in which he had done it, he had exhibited a degree of acuteness and subtility which would have done credit, even to the great lawyer himself to whom it referred. The hon. member had stated only a tenth part of what was to be found in the work to which he had alluded---he had given only a tithe of the lamb's wool, and omitted all the other nine parts, which---if his recollection served him rightly (a laugh), and it was refreshed and strengthened by a communication which he had received from a friend who sat near him, who had read the article more recently than he had---composed a very severe and unsparing, but by no means exaggerated or unjust picture of the judicial demerits of the noble and learned lord. (Hear, hear). Certainly, as he had before observed, he had never seen the noble and learned lord do any thing more clever than to quote the tithe of what a writer had said respecting an individual, and to suppress the other nine parts, which qualified the opinion, *valeat quantum*, which was contained in the tenth. He remembered that Mr. Butler---for whom he entertained the very highest respect, but who certainly was overflowing with the milk of human kindness towards friends, and foes --had done something of

a similar nature on one occasion. Mr. Butler stated that he had heard Sir Samuel Romilly say, that he had never known a judge more able than the Lord Chancellor, or one more remarkable for his courtesy towards practitioners. That was very true. He had heard Sir Samuel Romilly make the observation over and over again; but Mr. Butler omitted to state what Sir Samuel Romilly never failed to add—namely, that he considered his lordship, from the peculiar constitution of his mind, one of the very worst judges that ever sat in the Court of Equity. (A laugh.) This opinion of Sir Samuel Romilly was entitled to some weight, on account of his connexion with the Court over which the learned lord presided; indeed, he might be said to have been "brought up at the feet of Gamaliel." If ever a nation stood on irrefregable grounds, it was that which had been submitted by his hon. friend the member for Westminster. To say that the report would be made next session or before the next session, what was it but getting rid of the quetion, because those concerned in it durst not meet it fairly? The real question which the house was called upon to decide by the present motion was, whether the conduct of the Lord Chancellor should be made the subject of inquiry next session or the session after; for unless the evidence which had been given before the commission were read by Parliament and the country during the long vacation, next session would bring no remedy for the evil which was so loudly complained of. His honourable and learned friend (Dr. Lushington) had told the house that the commission, as far as he was concerned, was impartially constitued. That he most readily admitted; but when he looked at the other component parts of the commission—when he considered how he himself should feel if he were to be placed in a commission of which he would be the only opposition member—he could not help imagining that his hon. and learned friend might be influenced in his opinions by something like a feeling of generosity towards an adversary. (Hear.) When he recollected, too, that the commission was bereaved of the assistance of his hon. and learned friend the member for Lincoln (Mr. J. Williams), who was carefully excluded only because he had brought the subject under the notice of Parliament—when he recollected that the commission was likewise bereaved of the assistance of his friend the member for Durham (Mr. M. A. Taylor), who first (some laughing)—he would say that there was not a man in that house who deserved better of his country than that member, and he should like to see the man who would take upon him to sneer when uttered his conscientious opinion in favour of that hon. and learned individual. He saw members whose learning amounted to no more than the capacity of counting ten upon their fingers, who presumed to sneer at what he said—members who never opened their mouths in that house but to cover themselves with ridicule, and whose silence was the most prudent part of their conduct—he saw these men presume to sneer at a panegyric which was echoed by every person who had the honour of knowing the individual to whom it referred. Romilly—who to be sure, was no great lawyer, who was a person of contracted faculties—thought that he could not better employ his valuable time than in consulting the hon. member for Durham in private, and supporting him in public on the subject of the Court of Chancery (hear)—Sir Samuel Romilly did not think it beneath him to back the hon. member in the committee which was appointed with reference to the Court of Chancery; and then began that chapter of the frustration of hope to the house and the country which was not yet brought to a conclusion. In that committee no obstruction was offered to inquiry on points of practice; but no sooner did Sir Samuel Romilly and the honourable member for Durham proceed to the too delicate part of the question—no sooner did they direct their inquiries to the time which had elapsed from the final hearing of the cause to the giving of judgment, than an adjournment was moved, and members who had never heard of what had been stated on the subject crowded in to befriend the Lord Chancellor by their votes. There were one or two points in the speech of his hon, and learned friend to which he felt it necessary to advert. His hon. and learned friend stated that the Lord Chancellor, out of delicacy to the members of the commission, and in order that it should not be supposed that he overawed them by his presence, had resolved never to attend the commission: in short, that he was boldly resolved to meet any charge which might be brought against him. At the courage which the Lord Chancellor displayed he did not feel much surprised, for nothing certainly could be a better foundation for boldness than a consciousness of absolute security from conviction by his judges; but he thought that his hon. and learned friend was mistaken with respect to the fact, that the Lord Chancellor had never attended the examination of witnesses. He was given to understand that the examination of the first witness, who was an eminent practitioner of the court, occupied four days. The Lord Chancellor, according to his own rule, should not have attended at all; he attended two days. The Lord Chancellor had not, therefore, exhibited that strict conformity to the rule which he had laid down, which would have been required to give satisfaction, supposing the rule in itself to have been of any value. If the Lord Chancellor could not trust men whom he had himself sent to inquire into his conduct, his absence from the committee might have been of some importance; but as it happened, looking at the constitution of the commission, it did not matter two straws whether he was absent or not. (Hear.) How was that commission composed? At the head of it was the noble and learned lord himself. He might very well declare that he would not attend the examination of witnesses, because he at the same time said, "but you must take care what you are about, for I can come down upon you at any time, like a thief in the night." (A laugh.) Next on the list of commissioners came the noble lord's intimate and tried friend, Lord Redesdale, who had mounted the ladder of political prefermeut with his lordship, always a step behind (a laugh,)—who got into the office of Irish Chancellor when his noble friend got into that of English Chancellor. (Hear, hear.) The next commissioner was the Vice Chancellor, an officer of the noble lord's own court. Next came a noble lord, just raised to the dignity of the peerage. who owed his advancement in every respect to the favour of the Lord Chancellor. He had never seen any man raised to eminence in so extraordinary a manner as the noble lord to whom he alluded had been. He was seen practising at the Exeter sessions, and three weeks after he was made Solicitor-General. (A laugh.) The man who had been raised in this extraordinary and unprecedented manner certainly owed a great deal to the architect of his fortunes, being in no respect the architect of them himself. (Laughter.) He was bound to declare that the noble lord had been raised to his present eminence upon the credit of possessing abilities which he had never exhibited—he had got every thing upon tick. (Much laughter.) All that he said of the noble lord he said at his own risk of loss and disadvantage, for he was a judge before whom he was called upon sometimes to practise; but he could, in truth, declare, that he had never spoken to any individual in his profession who did not consider the noble lord's rise the most extraordinary flight upwards, of any thing, except a balloon, which had ever been witnessed. (Laughter.) After the noble lord had been raised to the highest point, not of royal, but of Chancellarian favour (a laugh) —after having sat for a short time in the Common Pleas, (and, he believed, he was the youngest judge who had ever sat on that bench), he was, by a sort of legerdemain known only to the Lord Chancellor, advanced to the office of Master of the Rolls, the easiest of all the judge's offices. Then as if to make assurance doubly sure, and that no latent seed of partiality should lurk in the noble lord's mind which might bias his judgment in favour of his patron, he was made a sort of Deputy Chancellor to the House of Lords, to do the Lord Chancellor's journey work. (Great laughter.) In order, if possible to make this person the victim of what Horace Walpole called political gratitude, he was pointed out as the individual to whom the Lord Chancellor meant to leave his office by way of legacy. It was understood that the noble and learned lord meant to make him his heir and legatee, by devising to him the great seal for the term of his natural life—that being the term for which it appeared the office was in future to be heald. (Hear.) The other members of the commission were the Solicitor-General, Master Cox, and several other persons who expected to be Masters. (A laugh.) These were persons whom the Lord Chancellor had selected to inquire into his conduet, and these were the persons with whom he walked through the darkness of the valley of the shadow---not of death, but—of Chancery, in the hope of the speedy and blessed resurrection into eternal life, (Laughter.) It was proposed to inquire into the conduct of the Chancellor, and the noble and learned lord said, "let me name my judges." That was granted, and the first judge he named was himself. His lordship's conduct reminded him of a ludicrous circumstance which occurred in Westmorland. In a cause of "Thompson against Jenkins," a man of the plantiff's name got into the jury-box, but his name attracting attention, he was asked, very naturally, whethe he was any relation of the plantiff, to which he replied, "I is the plaintiff." (A laugh.) Was not this just like the conduct of the Lord Chancellor? A commission was appointed to try the Lord Chancellor; Lord Eldon presented himself as first commissioner; he was asked whether he was any relation to the Lord Chancellor, and he answered at once "I is Chancellor." (Continued laughter.) The judge who presided at the trial at Westmorland requested Mr. Thompson to step out of the jury-box, and yet Mr. Thompson was as conscientious a man as the Lord Chancellor. (A laugh.) He had taken an oath, too, that he would well and truly try the issue joined between the parties, and a true verdict give, so help him God. The judge, however, was not willing to let Mr. Thompson do that under the sanction of an oath which the Lord Chancellor had undertaken to do without. Let no more be heard abont the challenging of juries. The Chancellor's golden rule was best, for it would render the decision as speedy and satisfactory to one party, as his practice in his own court was unspeedy and unsatisfactory to all parties. He had been informed that the commission were very careful of touching upon the tender point—namely, the time which the Lord Chancellor suffered to elapse between the final hearing of a cause and the delivery of judgment on it. For instance, where a question had been proposed to a witness on this point, the witness was desired to withdraw, the room was cleared, and the question was not repeated. (Hear, hear.) This he had heard stated as a fact. It was the account given by the witness himself. The tone which hon. members on the opposite side of the house now adopted, was quite different from that which they had formerly held. He remembered the time when, if the system of the Court of Chancery was attacked, the Tories would have said, "Do not attack the glorious system which has been handed down to us by our ancestors, the fruit of wisdom---lay your blame upon men, but leave the system alone." But now the whole of the blame was laid upon the system of

the Court of the Chancery, and not any upon the Chancellor. Really the Court of Chancery had not fair play when its system was blackened, night after night in order to screen the Lord Chancellor. Had the question ever been put to any of the witnesses, "Do you think that such or such a person could, with the assistance of a Vice-Chancellor and a deputy speaker of the house of Lords. do what Lord Hardwicke, Lord Thurlow, or Lord Rosslyn did without any such aid?" He had seen some of the questions in lithography, which had been proposed to the witness before the commission; one of them was—"Can any man sit more than six hours in the Court of Chancery having his mind during that time constantly on the stretch. The inference which it was intended should be drawn from that question was evident; but the question should have been followed by another, "Does the Lord Chancellor sit for six hours in his court every day except Sunday, with his mind on the stretch during that time?" (Hear.) He hoped the commissioners would take an early opportunity of putting that question, and also of supplying other deficiencies: for instance, it was absolutely necessary that they should have the cause papers before them, which would show at once what delay took place between the final hearing of, and the giving of judgment on, causes in the Court of Chancery. Unless the commission took measures for probing the evil to the bottom, they might sit for seven times 70 days, but their labours would only be a mockery, to be equalled by nothing but the manner of their constitution. In conclusion, he must state, that he had heard no substantial objection offered to the motion, which, if agreed to, would go far to correct the evils which were complained of, but, which, if frustrated by a ministerial majority, would nevertheless have the opinion of all the people of England in its favour. (Hear.)

Dr. LUSHINGTON rose to state, as we understood the hon. and learned gent., that the commission had taken particular pains to ascertain the causes of the delay which intervened between the final hearing of causes and the delivery of judgment on them.

Mr. TINDAL said, he certainly could not pledge himself that the report of the commission would be presented at any precise period, but he had no hesitation in expressing his entire belief that it would be laid before His Majesty previously to the commencement of the next session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the motion before the house, he could see no good purpose that would be answered by agreeing to it. If the hon. member intended to found any resolution on the evidence, the house would not come to the consideration of the great question with unfettered minds; and if he did not mean to submit any resolution, he saw no use in granting him the papers. The honourable and learned gentleman proceeded to say, that there had been some difference in the commission, as to whether they should make one report generally, or separate reports upon each point of the investigation. His opinion on that question had been in favour of the single report, although intended, of course, with some delay; and if there was any fault in that course as it had been pursued, he was ready to take share in the blame of it. The effect, however, of the measure now proposed, would be to place the commission in a dilemma: as soon as the evidence was produced, they would be overwhelmed with communications from all quarters. some to contradict, and others to affirm, the statements which it contained. They would thus be left in the inconvenient situation of being compelled to reject what would be called important additional facts; or else they must go on receiving fresh evidence, without knowing when they might come to a termination. And for these reasons, having no desire to shrink from the most rigid examination of all that he had advised or done as a member of the commission, he should certainly sit down by giving his decided opposition to the measure before the house.

Mr. CANNING would detain the house for only a very few moments, but was desirous to state the grounds upon which his vote would be given. Throughout the whole speech of the hon. and learned member for Winchelsea, able and entertaining as it had been, there ran one grand misapprehension, which practically destroyed its value. The hon. and learned gentleman seemed to imagine that the commission had been instituted as a criminal inquiry into the conduct of the Chancellor; whereas, certainly no one in the house had ever voted for it with any such view, or was it to any such purpose that the commissioners had acted. In former times the hon. and learned gent. said, the custom had been, of Parliament, to attack not systems bu men; but now, as he took it, that practice was reversed, for the house screened the individual, and gave up the system; but, without desiring to screen any individual, he (Mr. Canning) had understood that it was the peculiar object of the commission which was sitting, to inform the house whether it was the man or the system that deserved to be reprobated. The honourable and learned member set out by assuming that the fault was in the individual, and actually complained of the commissioners because they had not proceeded directly in furtherance of his theory. Now, from all that had been stated by the members of the commission themselves, it was clear that they shrunk from no investigation. The course of their inquiry had been described by the hon. and learned member for Ilchester; nor could it be doubted that, in their hands, the error of the Court of Chancery, whatever it was, would be brought before the house. And then it was that the speech of the hon. member for Winchelsea would be in its proper place—if the house, upon the report of the commission as to the evil, refused to adopt the necessary measures to remove it. In the same way the hon. member's dissection of the commission was spirited and powerful—taking it to be a commission set up expressly to criminate Lord Eldon; but if it had been instituted in order to inquire impartially whether Lord Eldon was right or wrong, then it ceased to be open to those objections which the hon. and learned member took to it. For whatever purpose, however, the commission had been intended, one thing was very clear—that to agree to the vote proposed was to put an end to its existence, or at least to its efficacy, entirely. After the 70 days which the commissioners had sat, if this vote were carried, it could not sit even a 71st day with any prospect of advantage to the country. To what purpose, then, could it tend to put an end to an inquiry already so far advanced as the one in question; and, in doing so, to seem to throw dirt upon the characters of men who, in their individual capacities, were known to be of the highest credit, and who certainly, in their combinate character, lost none of their personal respectability? Was it to avoid delay that the house was asked to take this course—to put an end to all that the commission had already effected and to start afresh at the conclusion of a session, when to find time for even printing the evidence, and putting it into the hands of members, was impossible? In answer to the call for any such proceeding, the house had a pledge from members of the commission itself. Certainly, if that pledge was not redeemed—if the report was not forthcoming at the time when it was promised—he (Mr. Canning) did not know that, as an honest man, he could then resist the adoption of some other measures. At present, however, it was impossible for him to doubt the assurance which the house had received—that the report of the commission would be upon the table, in due course, as early as, even suppose the evidence to be produced now, any proceeding could be taken upon it. As to the progress which the commission had made, or the effect of the inquiries into which it had entered, he (Mr. Canning) should at presen rest silent, because the subject was one upon which he was not informed. It was with a view to being informed that he desired to see the evidence which had been taken before the commission, together with the inferences which in the report would be drawn from that evidence, and the recommendations with which it would be accompanied. How far he might agree in those inferences or be inclined to adopt those recommendations, it was impossible for him to say; but being ignorant, as he was, of the practice of the Court of Chancery—an ignorance which he shared, he believed, with the great majority of those persons whom the hon. and learned member opposite wished to take the arrangement of it into their own hands,—in this situation, he looked to be enlightened by the report of men whom he believed capable of instructing him. The advanced and valuable labours, therefore, of such men, he was not disposed very lightly to throw away; nor placing, as he did, the highest confidence in their integrity and zeal, would he be party to a vote which was to consign their characters to infamy.—The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion, 731 Against it, 1541 Majority, 81.

The Duchess of Kent's annuity bill was read a third time, and passed.

The report on the Duke of Cumberland's annuity bill was fixed for Thurday next.

The report of the newspapers' postage bill was brought up. It was agreed that twopence should be paid upon all votes of the House of Commons and newspapers sent from Great Britain or Ireland to the colonies, and threepence upon all newspapers from the colonies home.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at ONE O'CLOCK.

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XXI.

The night of the 23d passed by in quiet, and long before dawn on the 25th we stood, as usual, in our ranks and under arms. Thus passed about half an hour, when orders were given to form into marching order, and to file towards the left in the direction of the Adour. These orders were promptly obeyed; and, after a journey of about a league, we found ourselves commanded to halt upon a sandy plain, at the distance of perhaps a couple of miles from the walls of Bayonne, and half that distance, or something less than half from the outworks. Though thus placed within point blank range of the enemy's advanced batteries, we were nevertheless amply secured against their fire; for a little sand-hill stood in our immediate front of height sufficient to shut out not only the soldiers, but the tops of the tents, from the gaze of the besieged.

Though we reached our ground at an early hour in the morning, a considerable space elapsed ere the baggage and porvisions came up. The reader will therefore imagine that the setting forth of a substantial breakfast, which immediatly ensued, proved a source of no trifling gratification to men who had fasted for upwards of forty hours, and whose appetite, though stifled by sleep, had revived of late in a very troublesome degree. It consisted, I well recollect, of slices of beef, hastily and imperfectly broiled, mouldy biscuit, and indifferent tea; but the coarsest viands are sweet to the hungry, and we were in no humour to find fault with the quality of ours.

Having finished our meal, we were by no means displeased to learn that, for the present at least, we were doomed to be stationary. The camp was accordingly pitched in due form; sundry ruinous dwellings in its vicinity were taken possession of chiefly as stables for the horses. Guns, fishing rods, and greyhounds, were desired to be put in serviceable order; and every disposition was made to secure comfort. The sole subject of complaint indeed, was found to be in the unfavourable state of the weather, which had become since yesterday boisterous, with heavy showers of rain and hail; but this very circumstance, at which we were disposed to murmur, chanced to be of all others the most favourable to the operations of the army. By means of these squalls, the boats & chasse-marees, which had hovered about the mouth of the Adour for several days, were enabled to pass the bar, and the ground work of the floating bridge (if such an Iricism be admissible) was laid.

As the passage of the bar was an operation of considerable difficulty, and as I was fortunate enough to be an eye-witness to the daring intrepidity and nautical skill of those who effected it, I shall take the liberty of describing the occurrence somewhat more at length.

My friend and myself, having seen a little to the comforts of our men, and added in an important degree to our own, by a change of habiliments, walked forth, with no other view than that of whiling away certain hours, which might have otherwise hung heavy on our hands. We took the direction of the river's mouth, because there a dark pine-wood promised to shelter us from the blast; and because we were anxious to see how far the engineers had proceeded in the construction of the bridge. At this time, be it observed, we were wholly ignorant of the kind of bridge which was about to be formed. We knew not so much as that it was to consist of sailing vessels at all, but concluded that pontoons only would be anchored, as had been the case at the Bidassoa. Our astonishment may therefore be conceived, when, on mounting an eminence, we beheld a squadron of some thirty craft bearing down with all sail set towards the bar; over which the waves were dashing in white foam, being driven inwards by a strong gale from the north east. But we were not the only anxious spectators of this animating show. The bank of the river, and all the heights near, were crowded with general and staff officers, conspicuous among whom were Sir John Hope, and, if my memory fail me not, Lord Wellington himself. The groups were, one and all of them, speechless. The sense of sight appeared to be the only sense left in full vigour to the individuals who composed them, and even from it all objects were apparently shut out, except the gallant squadron.

Down they came before the breeze with amazing velocity; but the surf ran so high, and there seemed to be so little water upon the sands, that I for one felt as if a weight had been removed from my heart, when I beheld them suddenly put up their helms, and tack about. The prospect from the sea was indeed by all accounts appalling; and even British sailors hesitated, for once in their lives, whether they could face the danger. But the hesitation was not of long continuance. A row-boat, Spanish built, but manned by Lieutenant Cheyne, and five seamen from the Woodlark, threw itself, with great judgment, upon a wave. The swell bore it clear across the shoal, and loud and reiterated were the shouts with which it was greeted as it rushed proudly through the deep water. The next which came was a prize—a large French fishing lugger, manned by seamen from a transport closely followed by a gunboat, under the command of Lieutenant Cheshire. They, too, were borne across: but, the fourth was less fortunate. It was a schooner-rigged craft, full of people, and guided by Captain Elliot. I know not how it came about, whether a sudden change of wind occurred, or a rope unfortunately escaped from its fastening, but at the instant when the schooner took the foam, the main sail of her hinder mast flapped round. In one second her broadside was to the surf, in another she was upset, and her gallant captain, with several of his crew, perished among the breakers. The rest were dashed by an eddy towards the bank, and happily saved.

The horror which we experienced at contemplating this event, though extreme for the moment, was necessarily of short duration; for our attention was immediately attracted to other vessels, which, one after another, drew near. Of these, all except one particular chasse-maree, succeeded in making good the passage;—it shared the fate of the schooner. It was upset upon the curl of a wave, and went down with the whole of its crew. This last was even a more awful spectacle than the former. The little vessel, after being tossed round, rocked for a moment, as it were, upon the surf, just long enough for us to see the despairing gestures of the sailors, and to hear their shriek of consternation,—and then a huge wave striking her, she fell, not upon her broadside, but absolutely with bottom upwards. Not a man escaped of all who had conducted her; and several fine promising midshipmen were among them.

Five-and-twenty vessels having now entered the Adour besides four or five gun boats, destined to protect them, no time was lost in running them up to their proper stations, and in bringing them securely to anchor, at equal distances from one another. The whole were then strongly bound together by cables, the ends of which were made fast to winches prepared for the purpose on each bank; and which running both by the bows and sterns, kept the craft tolerably steady, notwithstanding the violence of the current. I need not add, that no economy was exercised in the matter of anchors, of which two were dropped from each bow, and a like number from each stern.

The boats being thus rendered sufficiently secure, half a dozen strong ropes were extended along their centres, at equi-distances of about two feet from one another. These were so disposed as not to bear any continual weight upon the smaller vessels. They were indeed steadied as they passed over each, by being fastened to capstans, and so kept from swinging too widely; but it was upon four or five of the largest class only that they were made to lean, the intervals between being in reality so many hanging bridges. Across these ropes again were laid down planks, made fast by ties only; and the whole was so nicely balanced, that the tread of a single passenger caused it to swing backwards and forwards, whilst an entire army might pass with the most perfect safety. Such was the famous bridge of boats across the Adour, which connected the two banks of the river where it measures eight hundred yards in width, and which, in itself, including ground-work on both sides, covered a space little short of nine hundred yards.

A head of the bridge, with their broadsides towards the town, were moored five gunboats, each armed with six long twenty four pounders. These again were in part defended by a slight boom; whilst a boom infinitely stronger, capable of repelling any substance which might be floated down by the tide, hung between them and the bridge. A boom somewhat similar, but more in the shape of a breakwater, was placed behind the bridge, to shelter it from any sudden swell of the sea; such as might be apprehended during spring tides; and each boat being manned by a party of seamen, well skilled in the management of such craft, the fabric was justly regarded as abundantly secure. To complete

its construction, however, gave employment to the artificers of the army during two whole days, though they contrived to render it passable for infantry in less than half that space of time.

In the mean while, neither the right nor the centre of the allied army were inactive. The operations of the 23d, of which I have already said as much, and perhaps more than one who professes not to speak from personal observation is entitled to say, having been concluded, Soult alarmed at the determined advance of his enemies, and confounded by the celerity of their movements, retired in the night of the 24th from Sauveterre across the Gave du Pau, and destroying all the bridges in his flight, assembled the strength of his army on the morning of the 25th, near the village of Orthies. Hither Lord Wellington immediately followed. Pushing forward a numerous body of Spaniards, so as to cut off all communication between the French Marshal and the garrison of Bayonne, he manœuvred with the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th British divisions, during that and the succeeding days, and finally on the 27th, fought the glorious battle of Orthies, of which, as I had no share in it, I shall attempt no description. The result of it, as everybody knows, was the hasty and disastrous retreat of Marshal Soult upon Toulouse; the capture of Bourdeaux, and the first public declaration which had yet been made by any part of the French-nation, of the renewal of their allegiance to the house of Bourbon.

Whilst these great deeds were performing elsewhere, a corps, consisting of the Ist and 5th British divisions of two or three Brigades of Portuguese, and a crowd of Spaniards, proceeded, under the command of Sir John Hope, to invest the town and citadel of Bayonne. As the rest of my journal will consist entirely of such occurrences as befell during the progress of the siege, it may not be amiss if I endeavour to convey to the mind of my reader something like a correct idea of the important city against which our efforts were turned, and of the general face of the country immediately around it.

The city of Bayonne stands upon a sandy plain; the citadel, upon rock or hill which closely overhangs it. Between them runs the river Adour, with a sluggish current, resembling, in the darkness of its water, and the sliminess of, iis banks, the Thames, near Gravesend or Blackwall, but considerably narrower, and more shallow. Both town and fortress are regularly and strongly fortified; and, on the present occasion, a vast number of field-works, of open batteries, flesches, and redoubts, were added to the more permanent masonry which formed the ramparts. Nor was the erection of these the only method adopted by the enemy to give unusual strength to this most important place. Various sluices were cut from the river, by means of which, especially in our immediate front, the whole face of the country could be inundated at pleasure to the extent of several miles; whilst ditches, deep and wide, were here and there dug with the view of retarding the advance of troops, and keeping them exposed to the fire from the walls, as often as the occurrence of each might cause a temporary check. The outer defences begin, to all directions, at the distance of a full mile from the glacis. The roads were every where broken up and covered with abattis and other incumbrances; nothing, in short, was neglected, which promised in any degree to contribute to the strength of a city which is justly regarded as the key of the southern frontier of France.

Such was the condition of the works about Bayonne. With respect to the country which these works commanded, it varied considerably both in its nature and general appearance, the soil being in some directions tolerably fruitful, in others, little better than sand. It was however, universally flat, and very slightly wooded or broken, to the distance of three or four miles in every direction from the ditch. A few hamlets were, indeed, scattered here and there, (and wherever there is a French hamlet a certain quantity of foliage will be found,) the largest of which was Anglette, where we had spent the night of the 23d, and through which runs the road to Bourdeaux and Paris; but, in general, the desolate aspect of things seemed to indicate, that the labours of the builder and planter were prohibited, lest a village or a grove might shelter the assailants, or furnish a point of establishment, within connon shot of the walls. In the direction of the sea, again, and parallel with the left bank of the river, deep sands prevailed. These were, for large patches, totally bare of verdure, but thick woods of dark short pine more frequently over-spread them, which rising and falling, as the sands had broken up into little eminences and vallies, gave a very striking and romantic appearance to that side of the panorama. As I afterwards learned, the Llandes, those vast forests which stretch all the way to Bourdeaux, and which, according to the tradition of the natives, were originally planted to render firm what had previously been an huge moving qnicksand, begin here.

The description which I have hitherto given of Bayonne, and the scenery near it, applies only to the city and to the track of country situated on the southern, or Spanish side of the Adour, The citadel, again, being built upon a hill, or, rather, upon the crest of a range of heights which rise gradually from the sea, and extend upwards in a sort of inclined plane for about eight miles, differs entirely from the preceding sketch, both in its style of fortification, and in the nature of the prospect which it presents to the gaze of a traveller. Like all hill-forts, its works, are constructed rather as the natural inequalities of the ground permit, than after any scientific plan or model. One of its fronts, that which faces the village of St. Etienne, and the mouth of the river, presents, indeed, the regular appearance of being part of an octagon; but, in other directions, the abrupt and uneven course of the rock has compelled the engineer to draw his wall around without any respect to form or figure. Yet it is a place of prodigious strength; the only assailable point in it being that which the regularity of the ground has permitted to receive the most perfect kind of fortification.

The view from the ramparts of that pile is extremely pleasing. Vast woods of pine are seen in the distance, whilst nearer the face of the country is beautifully diversified, by the intermingling of corn fields, meadows, groves of magnificent cork trees, vineyards, cottages, and several chateaus. Close beneath the wall, moreover, lies the romantic village of St. Etienne, with its neat church and churchyard, sloping along the side of a ravine, and having all its cottages surrounded by pretty gardens, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs. This village was completely commanded, not only by the guns from the citadel, but by a redoubt which General Thouvenot, the French governor, had caused to be erected on a sort of table land near it, and which, though no addition to the beauty of the landscape, added greatly to the general strength of the castle, by occupying the only level spot across which the besiegers might hope to push a sap with any success.

Though Bayonne was already, to all intents and purposes, invested—that is to say, though the garrison and inhabitants were fairly cut off from holding any open intercourse with other parts of the country, nothing of the confinement of a siege was yet felt by them. The besiegers had, indeed, drawn an extended line around the works; but the French picquets were still posted at the distance of three, four, and some of them five miles from the glacis; whilst their patroles continually broke the chain of connection, and made excursions as far as the camp of Marshal Soult at Orthies. This was the case, at least, up to the evening of the 24th. There being no direct or safe communication between the two banks of the Adour below the town, Sir John Hope could not venture to tighten the cord, or to convert the investment into a strict blockade. As yet, all reinforcements to the little corps, which, under the command of General Stopford, had passed on the 23d, were floated across by means of rafts: the men and guns sitting upon the beams of wood, and leading the horses, which swam after them. Yet even in this rude way so great a force contrived to establish itself among the sand hills, by evening on the 24th, that all apprehension of a renewed attack from the enemy was laid aside. Nevertheless the artificers were anxiously pressed to render the bridge trustworthy, with as little delay as possible; and they strenuously exerted themselves to meet the wishes of the General.

In the meanwhile, about forty thousand men of the Spanish army were posted along those faces of the town and citadel which looked towards Helletre and the Joyeuse. The left of this semi-circular line resting upon the heights, where, during the late affair, I stood in safety to watch the progress of the skirmishers on both sides of me, swept round, through the abandoned entrenchments, to the brink of the river. Here the stream being narrow, a pontoon-bridge was already formed, and the line recommencing on the opposite bank, wound on till it formed a junction with a corps of Portuguese, at the back of the citadel. But as yet, the chain was continued from that point, only by occasional patrolling parties; and through this opening the enemy daily sent out his foragers, and brought in supplies. Such a state of things, however, could not be long permitted to exist. It was assential to the prosecution of Lord Wellington's future operations that the gap should be filled up previous to the renewal of hostilities between his army and that of Soult; nor was much time wasted in making preparations for driving in the garrison within the walls. Working parties laboured hard, not only during the day, but during the whole night of the 24th; and at dawn on the 26th, it was declared that infantry might cross the floating-bridge with safety. This was the signal for action; and hence the 25th was again, at least to part of the army, a day of hostile employment.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from Mrs. Roscoe's Italian Novels.

From the Falcon.

Federigo de gli Alberighi becomes enamoured of a lady of Florence, called Monna Giovanna—ruins his fortune by a succession of tournaments, feasts, and banquets, in honour of his mistress, who takes no notice of his suit,—retires stripped of his vast possession to a little farm, by the produce of which he contrives to procure a bare subsistence—and carries nothing with him but a favourite falcon, the last memorial of his days of splendour. His cruel mistress in the meantime marries, and is left a widow with one son; who, co-

ming with her to reside in Federigo's neighbourhood, conceives a great admiration for his falcon, and falling sick, implores his fond mother to endeavour to obtain it for him. She consents with some reluctance: and the story proceeds.

'This promise brought a beam of joy into the boy's countenance, and the same day he shewed evident signs of amendment. The next morning Monna Giovanna, taking with her another lady as a companion, proceeded to Federigo's humble habitation, and inquired for him. As it happened not to be a day fit for hawking, he was in his garden, and desired one of his people to go to the gate. He was beyond measure surprised when he heard that Monna Giovanna was asking for him, and ran in great joy to meet her. As soon as she saw him approach she gracefully moved to meet him, and respectfully saluting him, said, "Federigo, I am come to recompense you in some sort for the evil you have received at my hands, at a time when you loved me more than was wise on your part, and the recompense I intend is to make myself and my companion your guests at dinner to-day." To which Federigo with great humility replied, "Alas! Madam, I do not recollect to have received any evil at your hands, but so much good, that if it were ever in my power, I should be happy, for the love I have borne you, and more so for the honour of this visit, to expend my fortune a second time in your honour;" and thus speaking, he respectfully led her into his house, and thence conducted her into his garden, and there, not having any other person to introduce her to, said, "Madam, this good woman, the wife of my husbandman, will wait on you whilst I prepare our table." Living in extreme poverty, Federigo was seldom in a state to receive any one in his house, and this morning being less prepared than usual, and finding nothing to show respect to a lady, in whose honour he had entertained such numbers of people, he was grieved beyond measure, and stood in great perplexity, inveighing against his evil fortune as a man bereft of his senses, and running hither and thither, and finding neither money nor provision, and the hour being late, and his desire being great to show the lady some mark of attention and happening to cast his eyes on his favourite falcon, which was resting on its perch in his chamber, and seeing no other resource, he seized the poor bird, and finding it fat and in good condition, thought it would be a dish worthy of the lady, and without further hesitation he wrung its neck, and giving it to a girl, ordered her to pluck it and place it on the spit, and carefully roast it. He then spread on his table a napkin of snowy whiteness, one of the few things which yet remained to him of his former possession, and after some time, with a cheerful aspect, returned into the garden to the lady, and told her that a dinner, the best he could provide, was prepared for her. On this the lady with her companion went and seated themselves at the table, where Federigo with great courtesy waited on them, whilst they unknowingly eat his favourite bird. When they had risen from table, after some agreeable conversation, it seemed to the lady to be now a proper time to make known the purpose of her visit, and turning politely to Federigo, she thus spoke: "Calling to recollection your past life, Federigo, and remembering my reserve, which you perhaps esteemed hard-heartedness and cruelty, I doubt not that you will wonder at my presumption when you learn the object of my visit; but if you now had, or ever had had children, and knew the strength of a parent's affection, I feel assured that you would in some measure pardon me; and though you have none, I who have a dear and beloved son, cannot yet forego the common affections of a mother. I am then by maternal love and duty, compelled to ask of you the gift of a possession, which I know is indeed very dear to you, and justly so, since your evil fortune has left you no other comfort in your adversity. The gift then I ask is your falcon, which my son is so desirous of possessing, that if I do not obtain it for him, I fear it will so far aggravate the illness under which he labours, that I shall lose him. On this account, therefore, I entreat you, not by the love which you profess for me (by which you ought in no degree to be governed) but by the magnanimity of your character, which is better manifested in a courtesy of this kind than in any other way, that you would do me the favour to bestow it on me, so that by this gift I may be enabled to preserve the life of my dear and only son, and I shall myself be for ever indebted to you." Federigo thus hearing the request of the lady, and seeing it out of his power to gratify her, as he had served his falcon for dinner, began in her presence to weep most bitterly, and became unable to utter a word in reply. The lady supposing that Federigo's grief arose from his affection to his falcon, and his regret to part with it, and expecting a refusal, prepared herself for the worst. "Since the hour, most honoured lady" began Federigo, "that I first fixed my affection on you, I have always found Fortune most perverse and cruel to me, but all her blows I consider light in comparison with the one she has now dealt me, seeing that you have condescended to visit my house, which when I was rich you would not deign to enter, and entreat me for so small a gift, for she has so contrived that it is not in my power to grant it you, and why it is not you shall briefly hear. When you informed me that you meant to honour me with your company to dinner, considering your rank, and that it was only proper that I should pay you due honour by procuring every delicacy in my power, as is becoming on such occasions, and recollecting the falcon which you now request of me, and its many excellent qualities, I considered it a dish not unworthy to be placed before you, and I therefore this morning served it up to you roasted at dinner, a thing which at the time I considered most opportune, but finding now that you wished to possess the falcon alive for your sick son, my inability to gratify you grieves me so far, that I think I shall never know happiness more." In confirmation of his words he then produced the feathers and beak and talons of the poor bird. Monna Giovanna at this recital reprehended him for killing so fine a falcon for a lady's dinner, at the same time however highly commending in her own mind his magnanimity, which it had not been in the power of fortune to abase. The lady having thus lost all chance of possessing the falcon, and despairing of the recovery of her son, thanked Federigo for the honour done her, and for his intended good will, and departed very much dejected. Her son, either through pining for the falcon, or from his complaint being aggravated by disappointment, died a few days after, to the great grief of his mother. After having for some time indulged her sorrow and tears, her brothers seeing that she was left extremely rich, and was still young, entreated her to marry again. This she was not desirous of doing, but finding herself constantly assailed by their request, and recollecting the noble conduct of Federigo, and this last instance of his magnanimity, it having sacrificed the finest falcon in the world out of respect to her, she said to her brothers, "I should willingly, if it were agreeable to you, remain in my present state, but if you insist that I marry, I will assuredly take no one for my husband but Federigo de gli Alberighi." On which her brothers smiling, replied, "What folly is this! Would you marry a man who is a beggar?" To this she answered, "Brothers, I well know that the matter is as you state it, but I chuse rather a man that hath need of wealth, than wealth that hath need of a man." The brothers seeing her fixed determination, and knowing the genuine worth of Federigo, notwithstanding his poverty, bestowed their sister on him with all her fortune. Federigo thus unexpectedly found himself united to a beautiful lady whom he had long dearly loved, and passed the remainder of his days in peace and happiness.'—I. pp. 194—200.

Next in order is Antonio Francesco Grazzini, in our opinion by far the best of the Italian novelists, with the exception of Boccaccio His genius inclined him principally to the comic; and his manner possesses a graceful lightness, which contrasts to much advantage with the stiffness of the Hecatommithi, and approaches nearly to the style of the Decameron. The interest of his tales does not arise, however, from the vividness of his pictures of life and character. They are chiefly stories of practical jokes, sometimes ingenious, but almost always improbable and cruel. * We are tempted to make an extract from the first novel of the Second Evening which Mr. Dunlop considers the best of his tales, and which is certainly amusing enough.

Lazzaro, a foolish creature, who, by the death of all his relations during a disease which prevailed in Pisa, had succeeded to a large property, contracts a great friendship for a fisherman in his neighbourhood, named Gabriello, who happened to resemble him so closely, that their friends could hardly detect the difference. During one of their interviews the conversation turns on fishing, and the idiot is seized with the desire of accompanying his acquaintance to the river side to take a lesson.

'They bent their way through the Porta à Mare, directly towards the Arno, along the fence of pales, above the great bank crowned with alder-trees, spreading a most delicious shade. There the fisherman begged his patron to sit down and refresh himself, while he observed the manner in which he should pro-

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* Incredible as most of the Italian hoaxes appear to be, we observe one related by Madame Genlis, as having been actually played off by her husband on a painter named Firmane, quite in the spirit of these tales, and at least as improbable as any of them.—*Vol. I. Memoires*, p. 155, *et seq.*

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ceed. Having first stripped himself, he bound the nets round his arms and neck, and then, boldly plunging into the river, down he went. But being a complete adept at his business, he rose again very shortly to the surface, bringing up with him at one drag, eight or ten great fish, all of the best kind. This was a real miracle in the eyes of Lazzaro, who could not divine how he could possibly see to catch them under water, and he resolved to ascertain the manner in which it was done. With this view, being a hot July day, and thinking that a cold bath might refresh him, he prepared, with Gabriello's assistance, to step in. He was conducted by him to a shallow part, and when about up to his knees, Gabriello left him to his own discretion; only warning him, that though the bottom shelved down very gradually, he had better go no farther than where a certain post rose above the rest, and pointing it out to him once more, he pursued his business. Lazzaro felt singular pleasure in being thus left to himself, and splashing about, performed all sorts of antics in the water. His eyes were often fixed in admiration upon his friend Gabriello, who every now and then rose from the bottom with a fish in his mouth, the better to please his patron, who at this sight could no longer restrain his applause.

"It is very plain now," he cried, "that it must be light under water, or he could never have seen how to catch that fish in his mouth, besides all the others in his net; I wish I knew how." So saying, the next time that he saw Gabriello dive, he imitated the motion by ducking his head, and at the same time losing his footing, slipped gently down, till he not only reached the post, but passed it with his head still under water. When he fairly got out of his depth, still trying whether he could see, it appeared a strange thing to him; for he found he could no longer get his breath, and he endeavoured in vain to fight his way up again, the water pouring in at his mouth and ears, at his nose and eyes, in such a way that he could see nothing. In short, the current at length catching him bore him away in perfect amazement, and he was too far gone to cry out for help Gabriello was in the mean time employed in diving down into a large hole he had discovered near the stakes, full of fish, which he was handing into his net with the greatest alacrity; while his poor friend and patron was already more than half dead, having now come up and gone down again for the third time, and at the fourth he rose no more!

'Just at this moment, Gabriello, with a prodigious draught, again appeared, and turning round, with a joyous face to look at Lazzaro, what was his surprise and terror when he found his master was gone! Gazing round with the hope of perceiving him somewhere, he only found his clothes just as he had left them. In the utmost alarm he ran again to the water, and in a short time discovered his body thrown by the current, on the opposite bank. He swam to the place, and on perceiving that his good patron was quite cold and lifeless, he stood for some moments like a statue, overpowered with grief and terror, without knowing how to act. In the first place he was afraid, if he published the tidings of his death, of being accused of having drowned him, to plunder him of his money, an idea which threw him into such alarm that covering his face with his hands, he stood buried in profound grief and reflection. At length he suddenly uttered an exclamation of joy, as the thought rushed into his mind, "I am safe, I am safe; there are no witnesses of the accident, and I know what I will do: it is the hour when luckily every body is asleep." With these words he thrust the nets and the fish into his great basket, and taking the dead body of Lazzaro on his shoulders, heavy as it was, he placed it among some wet reeds hard by the shore. He then bound the nets round his poor friend's arms, and again bearing him to the water, he contrived to fasten the strings in such a way round one of the deepest stakes, that they could with difficulty be withdrawn, giving the body the appearance of having been thus entangled while fishing. He then assumed his patron's attire, and got even into his very shoes, and sat down quietly on the bank, resolved to try what fortune would do for him. His strong resemblance to his deceased friend, if successful, would now not only save his life, but make it ever after as he believed, most happy and comfortable. As the hour seemed now arrived, with equal skill and courage, he entered upon the dangerous experiment, and began to call out lustily for help in the person of poor Lazzaro: "Help! help, good people, or the poor fisherman will be drowned! Oh, he comes up no more!" and with this, he roared out tremendously. The miller was the first man who reached the spot; but numbers of people were gathering on all sides to learn what could possibly cause such an insufferable noise. Gabriello continued to bellow, even some time after they arrived, the better to counterfeit his patron, weeping the whole time, as he told his tale; how the poor fisherman had dipped, and brought up fish so often; but the last time he had stopped nearly an hour under water, and having waited for him in vain, he began to be afraid he was coming up no more. The people inquiring, with a smile at his simplicity, whereabouts it was, he pointed out the spot, on which the miller, who was a great friend of Gabriello's, began to strip, and plunged into the river. And there, sure enough, as he believed, he found his friend Gabriello, caught in his own net, and entangled fast by his neck and heels to the unlucky stake.

'"Heaven have mercy on us!" cried the miller, "here he is, poor Gabriello! poor Gabriello! quite drowned, in his own entangled net;" using his utmost efforts at the same time to loosen it from about the stake. Such were the lamentations of Gabriello's friends on hearing this, that he could scarcely refrain from betraying himself. Two more threw themselves into the water to assist the miller, and at length, with some difficulty, they fished the body out. The arms and legs were all entangled in the net, and his relations in their indignation tore the unlucky cords to tatters. The tidings of his death being spread abroad, a priest immediately attended, and the body was borne upon a bier to the nearest church, where it was laid out, in order to be recognised by Gabriello's friends. His disconsolate widow, accompanied by other relations, bewailing him and her children, now hastened to the spot. Believing the body to be his, a scene of tender affliction ensued. After beating her breast and tearing her hair, she sat down and wept with her little children, while every one around, and above all, the real Gabriello, could not restrain their tears. So overpowered, indeed, was he by his feelings, that pulling his poor patron's hat over his brows, and hiding his face in his pocket-handkerchief, he addressed his wife before all the people, in a hoarse and piteous voice: "Come, good woman, do not despair, do not cry so. I will provide for you, and take care both of you and your children; the poor man lost his life in trying to amuse me, and I shall not forget it. He was a clever fisherman; but leave off crying, I tell you I will provide for you. So go home, and go in peace, for you shall want for nothing while I live, and when I die I will leave you what is handsome;" and this he ended with a kind of growl, intended to express his concern both for her and the deceased fisherman. For these words he was highly applauded by all the people present, while the imaginary widow, somewhat consoled by his promises, was conveyed back by her relations to her own dwelling. II. 207—213.

Gabriello takes possession of his foolish friend's house, gradually drops the character of the idiot, and at last discovers the matter to his wife, whom he marries a second time, under his new name.

Scientific Intelligence.

Bosson's Observations on Waterspouts—The particulars of this phenomenon seem to have been carefully observed by M. Bosson. One of the most remarkable effects which he noticed, was that in the direction taken by the waterspout, the trees put out new blossoms, a circumstance which he attributed to the privation of leaves, an elevation of temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere. The following conclusions are deduced by M. Bosson:

1. The action of the waterspout showed itself in a valley.

2. Its direction continued always the same, in spite of the hills and vallies over which it passed.

3. The elevation of the ground rendered its effects more remarkable.

4. Whenever it met heights of a conical form it moved round them.

5. It crossed the river Le Vegre without following its course.

5. It developed heat to such a great degree, that some person experienced a sensation analogous to that of burning.

7. It displayed all the ordinary phenomena of a terrestrial waterspout, by exhibiting a mass of vapours similar to a dense cloud of a conical form, making a dreadful noise, throwing out flashes of lightning, spreading an odour like that of thunder, and scattering all round it a great quantity of water.—*Journal de Pharmacie*, March 1825, p. 147.

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